INSURANCE
No business has thrived like insurance during last 10 years.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Indian companies are able to absorb double and treble the business of 1929.

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VOL XVIII NO. 34— BOMBAY SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

VICEROY'S THREAT OF REPRESSION.

"SINISTER POSSIBILITIES" OF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

Government Will Not Permit It.

APPEAL TO DURBA RIS.

LUCKNOW, Feb. 7.

In the course of his speech at the Durbar held at Lucknow today His Excellency the Viceroy said:—

You are vitally interested in those events that are now being enacted upon the wider space of India, in regard to which a clear pronouncement has now been made, defining the purpose of British policy. There can no longer be any doubt that whatever the means by which that policy is brought to fruition, Great Britain can never have any other purpose for India than to bring her to a place of equal partnership with the other self-governing Dominions. As a step towards the achievement of this purpose, His Majesty's Government, on whom alone with Parliament, the ultimate responsibility rests, have solicited the counsel of representatives drawn from the several sides of life and thought in India that desire and deserve to have the opportunity of responding to His Majesty's Government's invitation. There will, I fancy, be none among my audience this morning who will be insensible to what this may mean for India, or who will not be eager to lend their willing cooperation in the solution of problems which lie before us.

THREAT TO CONGRESS.

There are some, unhappily, who seem determinec to tread a different path, and who have proclaimed a policy which, if it might ever succeed could not fail to involve India in irreparable misfortune and disaster. The sinister possibilities of civil disobedience are not such as to be controlled by any formula however patiently pondered over or cunningly devised. As well might the mountaineer seek to stem an avalanche by tracing a line with his ice axe athwart its course. It is impossible to suppose that a people can be incited to break the law without such incitement culminating, whether its authors do desire or not, in violent action. The Government would clearly never be justified in permitting the development of any such situation so heavily fraught with danger to the whole body politic, and there can, therefore, be no question but that law and order must without reservation be maintained.

THE ALTERNATIVE DESTINY.

The whole country can plainly judge the alternative destinies that lie before it. On the one side is free membership in British Commonwealth where diverse gifts of each constituent part may be linked for common betterment of the whole society and of the human race. On the other lies independence for which India is invited to destroy that influence for unity which springs from a common loyalty to the person of the Crown in order that when the flames of anarchy have exhausted their destructive force she may perhaps at last achieve a state of precarious and powerless isolation. Your very presence here this morning, gentlemen, is an indication of your judgment upon these issues. I mentioned a few minutes ago the significance of a Durbar such as this and I believe the spirit of this gathering to be typical of the loyalty of the great mass of the King Emperor's Indian subjects, for I feel little doubt that all stable opinion in this country will refuse to be misled by specious words but will rather decide to go forward with courage, trust and faith towards achievement of Great Britain's declared purpose of giving India a true place among the great Dominions. You yourselves, gentlemen, have your part to play in the great constructive effort and that you will play it worthily, I am confident. It means that you must be prepared to throw all your energies into the task of guiding a right judgment of your fellows, but if you are ready so to act, you will surely find that you have indeed achieved something for India, greater than anything hitherto recorded upon the pages of her history.—A. P.

PRESSMEN TO BE SEARCHED ?

—:o:—

They Boycott Viceroy's Durbar.

LUCKNOW, Feb. 7.

Owing to the Special Officer in charge of the U. P. Durbar proceedings, which the Viceroy is holding here, desiring to put some restrictions on the pressmen by way of searches, etc., before being admitted to the Durbar Hall, half a dozen pressmen have decided to boycott the proceedings of the Durbar.—Free Press.

BENGAL GOVERNOR'S BLUSTER.

—:o:—

Congress View And India.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 7.

"The views of the Congress must not be taken as the views of India. Men of moderate political views recognise the supreme folly of the course upon which the extremists have decided to embark and they realised the danger not only to any political progress, but also to the peace of the country if their mad proposals are allowed to take their course unchallenged," said H. E. Governor of Bengal addressing the annual dinner of European Association, Calcutta Branch.

OPPORTUNITY FOR MODERATES

There are signs on all sides, continued His Excellency that the Moderate politicians who had for too long been silent and inactive if now roused into activities an opportunity undoubtedly offers itself as never before for them to render inestimable service to their country and protect it from the chaos and disaster which must be the inevitable result of following such a dangerous and irresponsible lead.

EUROPEANS AND INDIA.

Proceeding the Governor said the need of corporate activities of the Association in future was not likely to be less than it had been in the past. He agreed with Mr Villiers that in these times every Britisher carried individual responsibility and it was incumbent upon all to assist India to progress towards the attainment of her legitimate ambition of becoming a self-governing unit within the British Empire. He believed the easiest and only way to assure this end was through mutual understanding.—Free Press.

LUCKNOW 'VARSITY UNION.

—:o:—

CLOSED DOWN 'SINE DIE'.

Sequel To National Flag Incident.

LUCKNOW, Feb. 7.

It is expected that crisis that was anticipated since the Lucknow University Union hoisted the National flag over the University Union Building on Independence Day has resulted in closing down the Union sine die.

It may be recalled here that on the Independence Day, while the University Union people were performing the ceremony of hoisting the National Flag in the University premises the Proctor and Principal of the University in name of discipline, asked the students not to do so. Since then there has been a resentment amongst the students with the effect that in an urgent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Union, it was decided to hoist the National flag over the Union Buildings on February 7. But at the intervention of the authorities to postpone the ceremony for the present as they did not think it proper to haul down just on the eve of Viceroy's visit to the University on February 8, the Executives of the Union has closed down all activities of Union. The Union runs a restaurant maintains games, library and numerous other activities all of which are now closed.—Free Press.

NEW INDIA SIX MILLION LOAN

—:o:—

Arrangements For Underwriting

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Arrangements are progressing in the City for underwriting the new India six per cent loan of six million sterling at the issue price of 99. The loan will be redeemable at par on the 15th June, 1932, or at 101 on 15th June 1933.—Reuter.

ITALO-AUSTRIAN TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP SIGNED.

—:o:—

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Rome.—The Italo-Austrian Treaty of Friendship has been signed by Sgr. Mussolini and Schober Austrian Chancellor.—Reuter.

Scence of great enthusiasm were witnessed on the morning of 3rd February 1930 at Londhra near Bhantoli (Nagpur) when Sjt Ram Swami a prominent gentleman of the village threw open his temple of Hanuman to untouchables. The opening ceremony was held with becoming solemnity in the presence of a number of guests who were invited from Nagpur to grace the occasion.—Free Press.

TOWARDS COMMUNAL CONCORD.

—:o:—

UNITY LEAGUE FORMED.

Committee To Organise

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 6.

Some leading members and religious heads of the Hindu and Muslim communities met at Kumbh Mela and resolved to form an All-India Hindu Muslim Unity League with the object of promoting unity and mutual goodwill among Hindus and Muslims and other communities. A committee with Swami Purnanand Jha of Rishikesh, Maulana Kaifi Saheb and Swami Prakashnanda Secretaries and Rai Bahadur Pandit Kanhayialal as Treasurer was formed to organise the League. —A. P.

IN PLACE OF MR. IYENGAR

—:o:—

Two Justicites Contest Assembly Seat.

MADRAS, Feb. 6.

Mr. P. T. Kumaraswami Chetty and Mr. Sivaprakasa Mudaliar are standing for bye-election for the Assembly seat vacated by Mr Srinivasa Iyengar. Mr. Chetty is a nominee of the Justice Party, while Mr. Mudaliar represents the constitutional wing of the same party.—A. P.

RELEASED SLAVES.

—:o:—

Reported Improvement In Condition.

RANGOON, Feb. 6.

Two Triangle expeditionary parties sent this year which are still engaged in the inspection of released slaves in the area report that great majority of releas slave have built houses of their own, though a small number is still living with previous owners Released slaves are a contented and happy people and very friendly. Roads are well kept and crops in the whole area are good. —A. P.

Duke Of Northumberland In Bombay.

—:o:—

Among the passengers, who arrived in Bombay by the P. and O. mail boat "Viceroy of India" on Friday were the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland. The Duke, who is one of the largest coal owners in the north of England, is on a short holiday trip to this country and intends to visit some of the principal cities in Northern India. The other arrivals included H. H. the Maharaja of Rewa and the Maharaj Kumar of Rewa.

PEASANTS WON'T LAG BEHIND.

Kisans' Splendid Response To Congress Call.

OFFER OF 10,000 VOLUNTEERS.

RAE BARELI, Feb. 7.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru addressed a students' meeting in Rae Bareli this morning. In the afternoon he visited some villages, first going to Aihar where he addressed a meeting of Kisans. Later he motored to Lalganj where a great procession awaited him. He was taken to the meeting-place where a huge crowd of Kisans had assembled. On behalf of Kisans, it was stated they were ready to take the fullest part in coming to Satyagraha campaign and would endeavour to supply ten thousand volunteers from that Tahsil and Dalmau. Reference was also made to oppression of Kisans.

OFFER WELCOMED.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru welcomed the offer and the assurance of help, but laid stress on discipline and perfect organisation of Village Panchayats and Mandals which alone would fit the Kisans for effective part in the national struggle. He also explained that full Swaraj, if it meant anything real, meant the authority of the peasants and workers who formed the vast majority of the nation. The meeting was very enthusiastic and pledged itself to take full part in the struggle for Purna Swaraj. Pandit Jawaharlal then opened the Khaddar Bhandar at Lalganj and exhorted the Kisans to boycott foreign cloth and use Khaddar. He then returned to Rae Bareli and leaves to-night for Allahabad.—Free Press.

PT. MOTILAL ORDERED COMPLETE REST.

—:o:—

Still Keeping Bad Health.

DELHI, Feb. 7.

Pandit Motilal Nehru who has been here for the last one week, is still keeping bad health and is much reduced. He has been advised to take two months' complete rest.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who is now touring U. P. is arriving here on the 10th instant and will be staying here for two days before his departure for Ahmedabad on the 12th to attend the meeting of the Congress Working Committee to be held there on February 14th.—Free Press.

NAVAL CONFERENCE FORGES AHEAD.

Substantial Agreement On Battleships.

Proceedings of the Naval Committee to-day apparently constituted such a definite advance as to set the sub-Committee the task of drawing up a dual scheme of categories adapted to meet the needs of two sections of the Five Powers, namely, a section including France favouring the total tonnage without categories to enable them to have a specialised navy and a section including Britain and the United States favouring the category system.

FRANCE AGAINST ABOLITION OF SUB-MARINES.

It is learned from an authoritative French source that a substantial agreement has been reached regarding battleships and heavy cruisers. The French attitude towards submarines was emphasised by M. Leygues who, in interview said that "under no conditions will France agree to the abolition of submarines."

CRITICS SATISFIED.

Afernoon's meeting of the First Committee of the Naval Conference over which Mr. Alexander presided lasted ninety minutes. It is understood that progress has been so saisfactory that critics of the progress mentioned yesterday are well satisled to-day. The meeting examined the possibility of reconciling the two rival methods of limitation (global or by categories) and discussed the classification to be adopted of the various types of warships, and finally appointed a sub-committee of experts to draft resolutions for consideration, at later meeting of the Committee, and also to get down to figures regarding tonnage and categories.

MR. STIMSON'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Stimson issued a statement, to-day, that following the negotiations between the United States Britain and Japan, they were now in a position to clarify the limits of a possible agreement. The United States proposed immediate parity with Britain in every class of ship. They suggested a reduction in the number of battleships, so that two fleets would be equalised in 1931 instead of in 1942, and prepared a compromise proposal to meet the Anglo-American divergency regarding cruisers. They would gladly agree to the abolition of submarines; but if that was impossible they would suggest that their operation should be amenable to the same international laws as surface-craft in operation against merchantships. Mr. Stimson is now in very hopeful spirits that in co-operation with other delegations the primary purposes of the Conference may be accomplished.

GROSS TONNAGE

Mr. Stimson said that the gross tonnage of British and American fleets was substantially 1,200 tons apiece. He declared that under their suggestion the actual difference between their cruiser fleets was only 12,000 tons. The United States with eighteen larger cruisers armed with 10 guns compared with Britain's fifteen would have the superiority of 30,000 tons; but Britain would have the superiority of 40,000 tons in respect of smaller cruisers armed with six-inch guns. Britain would have the option, by reducing the number of small cruisers, to increase larger cruisers from 15 to 18, thereby achieving a total of 327,000 tons or the exact amount which the United States was now asking for. On the other hand the United States would have a similar option of increasing the number of smaller cruisers at the expense of larger ones whereby they would ac-

(Continued in column 1 and 2.)

Anglo-Egyptian Treaty.

CHAMBER AUTHORESES NAHAS PASHA TO NEGOTIATE.

"SPIRIT OF JUSTICE ON BOTH SIDES."

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Cairo.—The Chamber practically unanimously adopted a motion authorising Premier Nahas Pasha to negotiate a treaty with Britain on the basis of the latter's proposals contained in the cable of 6th August.

Nahas Pasha, thanking the House for its support which would stimulate those seeking the country's independence—expressed the strong hope that an agreement would be reached. "When the spirit of justice reigns an agreement is possible and this—thank god—exists on both sides".—Reuter.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

quire a total tonnage of 339,000 the exact amount which Britain was now asking for.

A SUGGESTION TO JAPAN.

Mr. Stimson pointed out that the British battleship fleet contained two more battleships than that of the United States. Their suggestion to Japan would produce an "ocerrall relation satisfactory to us and, we hope, to them." In conformity with past relations it was not based on the same ratio for every class of ship. Mr. Stimson did not feel that the present moment was appropriate to make suggestions to the French and Italians whose "problems are not so directly related as ours."—Reuter.

AMERICAN PARITY PROPOSAL.

—:o:—

Unacceptable To Japan ?

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Tokyo.—The American parity proposal has been sent here by Japanese delegates to the London Naval Conference, without comment. It is understood that the questions go beyond the scope of the delegates' powers and it is learned authoritatively that proposals will probably be unacceptable to Japan.—Reuter.

AMANULLAH'S STEP-BROTHER.

—:o:—

Arrested And Removed To Unknown Place.

PESHAWAR, Feb. 6.

(CENSORED)

Sardar Aminullah Jan, step-brother of ex-King Amanullah Khan, and Sardar Abdul Hakim Khan ex-Amanian Trade Agent, with one relative, were arrested this evening and taken to some unknown place. Police are guarding their residence. Details are not yet available.—A. P.

Nadir Khan's Effort To Get Into Touch With Mullahs.

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, Feb. 7.

It is understood that Nadir Khan is thinking of utilising the recently organised Jamait-ul-Ulema in order to get into touch with the Mullahs who exercise influence in the affairs of state. It is reported that the President of the Jamait-ul-Ulema will be appointed by the King on the recommendation of the entire body. It is the intention of this body to establish close contact with similar institutions in other Muslim countries.—A. P.

LORD PASSFIELD TO RETIRE.

Plums For Hartshorn & Atlee.

REWARDS FOR JOINING SIMON TEAM.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

According to newspapers, Mr. MacDonald has decided to separate the two offices of the Secretary of State for Dominions and the Secretary of State for Colonies, at present held by Lord Passfield. Mr. Vernon Hartshorn, M.P., will become Secretary for Colonies as soon as the Simon Commission has submitted its report. It has not yet been settled as to who will be the Secretary of State for Dominions. Lord Passfield is anxious to retire, and Mr. MacDonald wishes to fill the vacancy by promoting a Minister not at present holding a seat in the Cabinet, but the difficulty is created by the law limiting the number of Secretaries of State in the House of Commons. Consequently, one of the two new Secretaries must be a peer. A Government post will also be found for Major Attlee who, however, is not destined for a seat in the Cabinet.—Reuter.

NEW SPEED RECORD.

—:o:—

Attempt To Be Made At Felixtowe.

RUGBY, Feb. 7.

Attempt will be made shortly in England to break the present air speed record of 357.7 miles per hour created by Squadron Leader Orlebar at Calshot last September. The Machine in which his record was established was supermarine Rolls Royce S. 6, but the new attempt will be made in Gloster Napier Six which was built for Schneider Trophy Race, but did not participate owing to trouble with its petrol feeding system. The attempt will be made at Felixtowe. —B. O. W.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 10.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

SELLING WAVE CARRY NEW YORK FUTURES 45 POINTS DOWN.

End Of Decline In Sight.

Bombay, Feb. 7.

As anticipated in our yesterday's report, New York cotton futures market experienced another rude jerk of selling pressure which resulted in a decline of 38 to 45 points. It is said that the market opened lower on unfavourable Liverpool advices and declined further on long liquidation and stoploss orders being reached. As pointed out before there is an organised attempt to depress prices and with our lights we see the present decline will culminate in the neighbourhood of 15 cent. level. In a market like present we believe that there must be extensive short interest and we have no faith in the expression of long liquidation which is cabled every day. Even before the decline started, there was little speculative activity, but we understand that bears were always active, selling cotton on every bullish statement issued by the Federal Farm Board. Now the general sentiment is absolutely bearish and it always happens that the best time to buy cotton is when everybody is bearish. We are reaching such a stage and although we still look for a further decline, sudden upturns on covering are not unlikely in the near future and prefer sales for quick only turns on strong markets.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 14 points and during the first hour prices established a decline of 35 points. Later on there were occasional small rallies which were soon lost and the market closed at the lowest level at a decline of 38 to 45 points. Spot cotton prices declined 40 points to 15.75c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was weak and closed at a decline of 43 to 46 points. Spot cotton prices declined 48 points at 15.27c.

U. S. Port receipts amounted to 10,000 bales and exports were 16,000 bales.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 6 points and ruled easy on increased selling. The market closed weak at a decline of 19 to 17 points Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 6 points to 8.70d per lb and sales were 4,000 bales.

Egyptian cotton futures ruled weak and closed at a decline of 37 to 36 points. Empire cotton futures declined 19 points with March 8.24 and May 8.28.

PRIVATE CABLES:

Feb. 7.

N. Y. March Highest 15.91 (opening); Lowest 15.64 (2-59 p.m.).

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends, Messrs Reynolds and Gibson, dated 6-2-30, 5-25 p.m.:—

"Still advise taking advantage of all strong markets to put out sales although caution is needed after the recent fall."

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

"See no inducement to buy in consequence of poor demand everywhere. On the other hand everyone bearish and short interest, but only hope for a permanent advance is in drastic reduction acreage."

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

New York cable fact Farm Board had taken about 200,000 bales co-operative holdings had depressing effect.

Market nervous at the decline. Southern Cotton Growers' Association supposed to be heavily long. The feeling against cotton is increasing.

Bank rate reduced to 4-1|2 per cent.

Messrs. W. H. Midwood have received the following cable from their Liverpool Head Office: Liverpool time 4-30 p.m.:—

The tone of market is weak. Market looks lower.

New York:—"Unsettled owing to outlook uncertain. No buying power, except for short covering. Piece-goods easier owing to unsettled cotton. Yarn resisting the decline."

Reuter:—"Market was very weak on general selling influenced by unfavourable Liverpool cables and unfavourable conditions in dry goods market."

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, Feb. 6.
Demand Bills 486.06

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Feb. 6.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed Ld. Spot Sellers 7-11/16d.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, Feb. 6.
Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 Quality) Spot 10-5/8.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Feb. 6.

March	15.65—.40
May	15.91—.38
July	16.05—.45
October	16.28—.41
December	16.45—.38
Middling Spot	15.75—.40

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Feb. 6.

March	15.42—.48
May	15.70—.46
Middling Spot	15.27—.48

NEW YORK
New York, Feb. 6.
New York. 10-45 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

March	15.70
May	15.94
July	16.13

New York. 11-45 a.m.

March	15.73
May	15.99
July	16.17

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Feb. 6.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	10.000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	13,000

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Feb. 6.

Scinde, Fully Good	4.50—.10
Scinde, Fine	4.75—.10
Scinde, Superfine	5.00—.10
Bengal, Good	4.25—.10
Bengal, Fully Good	4.50—.10
Bengal, Fine	4.75—.10
Oomra, Fully Good	5.80—.10
Oomra, Fine	6.10—.10
Broach, Fully Good	6.25—.10
Broach, Fine	6.50—.10
Broach, Superfine	6.75—.10
Sakells, F.G.F. Spot	13.80—.15

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Feb. 6.

March	13.02—.37
May	13.20—.36
July	13.30—.43
November	13.30—.50
December	13.33—.57
January	13.35—.57
Sakells, F.G.F. Spot	13.80+.15

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Feb. 6.

	Opening	Closing.
February		8.25—.19
March	8.42	8.31—.19
April		8.34—.19
May	8.54	8.43—.18
June		8.45—.18
July	8.68	8.53—.17
August		8.56—.17
September		8.59—.17
October	8.72	8.62—.17
November		8.64—.17
December		8.67—.17
January		8.68—.17
February		8.70—.17
Middling Spot		8.70—.06

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, Feb. 6.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	4,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

LONDON SILVER.
London, Feb. 6.
Silver—China and India bought. Small offering. Market is steady.

Spot	20-1/8
Forward	19-15/16

LONDON BOLD.
London, Feb. 6.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4-4-10-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Feb. 6.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	4-1/4 p.c.
Interest, 7 Day Market Loans	3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	3-31/32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 Months	4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 Months	5-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Feb. 6.

T T London on Berlin	20.36-1/4
T T London on Amsterdam	12.11-7/8
T T London on Brussels	34.90
T T London on Madrid	37.23
T T London on Milan	92.91
T T London on Berne	25.20
T T London on Paris	124.05
T T London on Prague	164.30

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.
London, Feb. 6.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25 C & F Calcutta:—
Feb.-March per cwt. Sellers 10/6-3/4.
C & F Bombay:—
Feb.-March per cwt. Sellers 10/7-3/4.
C & F Karachi:—
Feb.-March per cwt. Sellers 10/7-3/4.

Money Market.

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, Feb. 7.

B. C. RATE:—
T T 1|5 27|32
D D 1|5 7|8
LONDON:—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 7/8 to 15th Feb.
Banks Selling D D 1|5 29|32
Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32 Feb.-15th March.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 13|16 April.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 15/16 Ready.
Banks Buying D D 1|5 31|32 Mail.
Banks Buying T T 1|5 29|32 February.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1|6 5|32 February.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 5|32 March.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 1|8 April.
NEW YORK:—
B. C RATE T T 276 3/4.
Banks Selling T T 276 1/2.
Banks Buying T T 275 1|4
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 922
Banks Buying D D 930
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 135 1|2
Banks Buying 60 Days 133
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 107 1|4.
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 133 1/4.
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 155 1/2.
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90 3|8
CROSS RATE:—
New York|London 4.86 3|8 6th inst.
Shanghai|London 1|11 9|16 7th inst.
Japan|London 2.0 1|4 6th inst.
London|Paris 124.05 6th inst.
London|Belgium 34.910 6th inst.
London|Switzerland 25.195 6th inst.
London|Italy 92.90 6th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4-4-11 5th inst; £4-4-10 1|2 6th inst.
Silver London Ready 20 5th inst: 20 1|8 6th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 7|8 5th inst, 19 15|16 6th inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 11|16 5th inst; 43 5|8 6th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 3 15|16 per cent. 5th inst. 3 31|32 per cent. 6th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 per cent. 5th inst; 4 per cent. 6th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 1|2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 6-1/2 per cent Nominal. 3 Mos 5-1/2 per cent. 6 Mos 5 per cent. 12 Mos 4 per cent.
Tone:—Firm.

LONDON PRODUCE
London, Feb. 6.
Cottonseed, Bombay, Ton.—
Shipment Sellers Feb.-March £7-5-0.
Castorseed, Bombay, Ton.—
Shipment Buyers Feb.AMarch £15-7-6.
Rapeseed, Toria, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Feb.-March £15-11-3.

Bombay Cotton

HEAVY SHORT COVERING

Bombay, Feb. 7.

In sympathy with overnight decline in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 266/8 for Broach A.-M. delivery and declined As. 8/- on nervous liquidation. At this level there was heavy short covering and prices gradually advanced to Rs. 268/8. At this level the market grinded for some awaiting Liverpool opening advices which showed a decline of 3 points. There was no important change in the local market but later cables from Liverpool showed a speedy rise and prices were quoted 9 points above the opening range. This firmness had a remarkable effect due to heavy covering by shorts. This clearly proves that the undue depression in our market was largely due to speculative sales. The market ruled rather firm and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A.-M.	272	0
Broach J.-A.	282	0
Oomra Mar	226	0
Oomra May	232	0
Oomra July	238	0
Bengal Mar.	191	0 0
Bengal May	197	0
Bengal July	204	0
Broach A.-M. Highest	272	10
Broach A.-M. Lowest	266	0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Feb. 7.
February 170.90 —2.50.
May 175.70 —2.90.
August 180.90 - 3.30.

ROOM RATE.
Bombay, Feb. 7.

Bengal March	185
Bengal May	191
Bengal July	199
Broach A.-M.	268
Broach J.-A.	277
Oomra March	221
Oomra May	227
Oomra July	232

SPOT RATE.
Bombay, Feb. 7.

Bengal	196	191	188	180
Sind	201	196	191	185
Punjab	194	189	184	178
Rajputana	196	191	186	180
Broach		268	266	
Oomra No. 3	229	224	221	216
C. P. No. 1	240	241	238	233
C. P. No. 2	233	238	230	225

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, Feb. 7.
Yesterday Ready market was very quiet. Therefore Ready Demand was very little

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Feb. 7.

Bengal	190/206
Matlda	216/221
Khandeish	218/223
Akola-Khamgaon	222/226
Nagpur-Wardha	238/252
Barsi-Kurduwadi	222/230
Jalna-Aurangabad	220/222
Nagar-Vambori	220/222
Purna-Parbani	242/252
Khandwa-Sanavad	222/225
Indore-Ujjain	222/255
Miraj-Sangli	265/280
Coompta	255/275
Tirupur-Cambodia	325/335

INDIAN COTTON CROP NEWS.

Daily Arrivals At Various Centres.

BOMBAY PADTAR RATES.

Bombay, Feb. 7.

	Arrives. Bales.	Rate. Rs.
Ujjain	900	275/85
Indore		240/50
Ratlam	200	280/300
Sennabad	100	240/50
Bir	100	240/50
Buranpur	100	240/50
Amalner	100	240/45
Dhulia	200	240/45
Chopda	100	240/50
Nagpur	200	260/70
Lyalpur (Sindh-American)	300	280/90
Onkara	400	280/90
Abhor	400	280/90
Pandianwala	100	
Chandasi	100	235/40
Amraoti	250	240/45
Dhamangaon	200	240/45
Barsi Kurrurwada	200	240/45
Ganga Khed	100	240/45
Bhavaniganj	150	275/85
Mandusar	50	275/85
Jaina	400	240/45
Khamgam	700	240/50
Nanded	200	280/90

	Carts Arrivals.	Rates. Rs.
Khandwa	350	245/55
Wardha	400	255/60
Wun	300	255/60
Pandharwada	250	255/60
Yeotmal	250	255/60
Arvi	200	255/60
Latur	200	275/85
Parbhani	100	265/75
Ahmednagar		235/40
Bijapur		235/40
Bengal U. P.		210/15
Jalgaon		240/50
C. P. No. 2		245/50
Kudchi		256/60
Mathia		223/30
Pachora		240/50
Purna	100	260/70
Karda		240/50
Pandharpur		240/50
Hingolt		240/45
Karanja	300	240/50
Sailu		240/45
Shedbai		240/50
Pandurna		240/50
Kasur (Bengal)		225/30
Kinganghat		240/50
Warora		250/60
Purgaon		240/45
Ranala		240/45
Nandarbar		240/45
Katol		240/50
Vamboria		240/45
Sirpur		245/55
Malkapur		250/55
Sanavad		250/55
Kumpta		275/85
Tirupur Cambodia		330/40
Dhondycha		240/50
Erodol		240/50
Banusal		240/50
Sindhi		250/60
Khirkia		250/65
Ghurli		215/20
Hasal		220/35
Warangam		240/50
Sindhurni		240/50
Chalisgaon		240/50
Budanavar		240/50
Akola		240/45
Khanewal		280/85
Tobataxi		280/85
Arairwalla		280/85
Multan (Sind-American)		280/85
Surgoda		280/85
Nandgaon		240/45
Nimbara		240/45
Nizamabad		240/45
Nimuch		240/45
Nandura		240/45
Pichor		280/90
Dabhol		265/75
Itola		265/75
Sarulam		235/75
Miyagam		235/75
Palej		265/75
Amod		265/75
Jambusar		265/75
Broach		268/75

BULLION.

Bombay, Feb. 7.

Daily quotation:—
London Ready 20-2.
London Forward 19-15.
China Opening 1-11-9, Closing 1-11-11.
American Cent 43|11.
Ready 46-4.
Maha Opening 46-1, Closing 46-5.
Falgoon Opening 45-6, Closing 46-10.
Teji-mandi:—
Maha
Falgoon.

GOLD.
Bombay, Feb. 7.
...dy 21-8-9.
M...a 21-7.
Falgoon 21-8.
N City 21-9-6.
N Manor 21-9.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Bombay, Feb. 7.
3 1|2 p.c. Government Paper Forward Rs. 65 7|6.
3 1|2 p.c. Government Paper Ready Rs. 65 7|6.
4 p.c. Conversion Loan 1931-36 Rs. 90-4.
4 p.c. 1934-37 Rs. 89-10.
4 p.c. 1960-70 Rs. 76-2.
4 1|2 p.c. 1934 Rs. 94-12.
4 1|2 p.c. 1955-60 Rs. 86.
5 p.c. 1929-47 Rs. 95-2.
5 p.c. 1935 Rs. 97.
5 p.c. 1939-44 Rs. 95-1.
5 p.c. 1945-55 Forward Rs. 100-5.
5 p.c. 1945-55 Ready Rs. 100-5.
5 p.c. 1933 Rs. 94-12.
6 p.c. 1930 Rs. 100-1.
6 p.c. 1931 Rs. 100-10.
6 p.c. 1932 Rs. 101-10.
6 1|2 p.c. B. D. Loan Rs. 103-14.

PRODUCE MARKET.
Bombay, Feb. 7.

	Bales
Khandeish	1,556
Central India	6,801
Barsi-Nugger	2,130
Hyderabad-Gaorani	852
Berar	7,594
Central Provinces	2,981
Dhollera	931
N-W Provinces	92
Rajputana	869
Sind-Punjab	1,593
Broach	2,865
Compta-Dhawar	41
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	65
Persians	3
Egyptians	93
East Africans	33
Cotton	28,499
	Cwts
Wheat	3,910
Linseed	997
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	266
Gingellyseeds	199
Poppyseeds	32
Groundnuts	7,247
Castorseeds	38
Rice	67,352
Myrabollams	3,003
Cottonseeds	11,368
Gram	33
Joowar	504
Bajree	525
	Tons
Coal	2,726

WHEAT STRADDLE.
Bombay, Feb. 7.
Messrs. Khimjee Poonja and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool.—
London friends recommend buy October Winnipeg, sell September Chicago.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.
Ex. Godown,
Bombay, Feb. 7.
Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready, Rs. 506 per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560 per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 118 per ton.

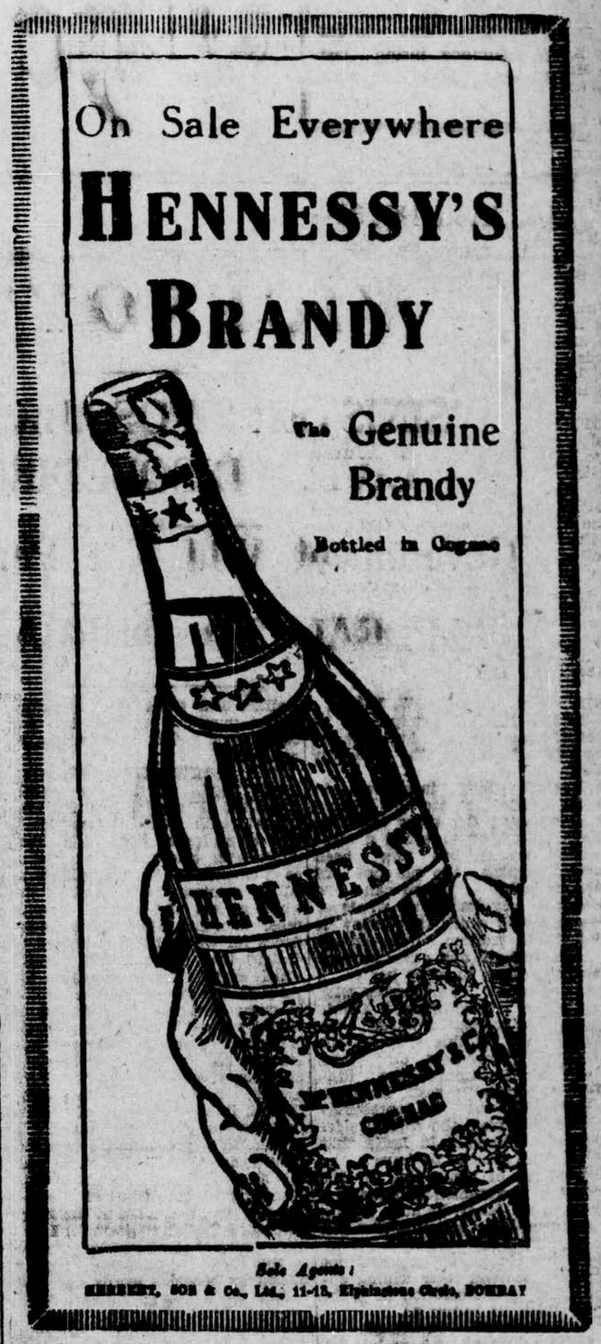
LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.
Liverpool, Feb. 6.
March close at 8s. 3-5|8d. -1-5|8d.
May close at 8s. 7-1|2d. -1-7|8d.
July close at 8s. 9-1|4d. -2-1|8d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.
Chicago, Feb. 6.
March per bushel Dols. 1.15-7|8 up 1-5|8.
May per bushel Dols. 1.20-1|2 up 1-3|4.
July per bushel Dols. 1.21-1|2 up 1-1|4.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.
March 19.56 up 2c.
May 19.80 up 4c.

STOCKS AND SHARES.
Bombay, Feb. 7.
The Bombay share market remained closed to-day for clearing purposes.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.
Bombay, Feb. 7.
3 months discounts 3 31|32 per cent.
6 months discounts 4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 1|2 per cent.
Call Money 6 1|2 per cent.
One month 5 3|4 per cent.
Three months 5 1|2 per cent.
Six months 5 1|2 per cent.
Tone of the money market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.



AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Feb. 7.

F. P. Bales	1929-30.	1928-29.
Receipts to date 6-2-30	7449000	8030000
Receipts Yesterday 6-2-30	10000	34000
Exports to date 6-2-30	5072000	5838000
Stock at Ports 31-1-30	2423000	2223000
Stock Interior Towns 31-1-30	1403000	1073000
Stock Liverpool 31-1-30	980000	1062000
Visible Supply 31-1-30	5622000	5548000
Quantity in Sight 31-1-30	12585000	12575000
Quantity out of Sight 31-1-30	8718000	9283000

LINSEED OIL.
London, Feb. 6.
Linseed, Oil, Naked, London, Cwt.: Delivery Sellers Mar.-April 39/6
Linseed, Oil Naked, London, Cwt.: Delivery Sellers May-August 39/1-1/2.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Feb. 7.
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st September.

In full-prssed Bales	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	1,556	222,896
Central India	6,801	216,939
Barsi & Nagar	2,130	164,373
Hyderabad-Gaorani	852	55,021
Berar	7,594	417,656
Central Provinces	2,981	217,414
Total Oomras	21,914	1,294,299
Dholera	931	57,395
N.-W. Provinces	92	125,400
Rajputana	869	24,916
Sind-Punjab	1,593	113,375
Broach	2,865	72,316
Coompta & Dharwar	41	43,389
Westerns-Northerns		13,609
Coconada		100
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	65	6,904
Persian	3	212
American		6,360
Egyptian and African	126	32,119
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		394
Total	28,499	1,790,608

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
Bombay, Feb. 7.
1st Sept. to 30th Jan.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	5,530	336,908
Japan & China	11,250	526,878
Coast Ports		9,085
Up-country by Rail		49,356
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		31,813
Total	16,780	1,004,042

THE NEW INDIA
Assurance Company, Ltd.
Head Office:—Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Chairman:—Sir Dorab J. Tata, Kt.
CAPITAL.
Authorised .. Rs. 6,00,00,000
Paid Up .. Rs. 71,21,055
Subscribed .. Rs 3,56,05,275
TOTAL FUNDS Rs 1,40,32 571
"The NEW INDIA is admittedly" "the largest General Insurance" "Company in India. From the" "Capital point of view, it may" "claim to be one of the largest" "Insurance Companies in the" "World."
Indian Insurance—June 1929
Agencies available for all classes of Assurance—
Life, Fire, Marine, Accident, Motor Car, All Risks Etc. Etc., in unrepresented parts.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.
Bombay, Feb. 7.
Castorseed May delivery: Opening Rs 45|-; highest Rs. 45|0|6; lowest Rs. 44|8; closing Rs. 44|11|6.
Groundnut Seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 46|15; lowest Rs. 46|8; closing Rs. 46|7.
Groundnut Seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 49|5; lowest Rs. 48|11|-6; closing Rs 48|13.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.
Bombay, Feb. 7.
Our Market has ruled steady today both in respect of Ready as well as Forward positions, with the following closing quotations:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 11|14 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 6|12 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment January Rs. 6|10 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment February-March Rs. 6|12 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment March Rs. 6|13 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment April Rs. 6|15|6 per cwt. F B H.
B.R.B. Beet Sugar.—
Ready Rs. 12|- per cwt.
Shipment Jan'March Rs. 6|14 per cwt. F B H.
Beet Sugar:—
Shipment March Rs. 6|14 per cwt. F B H.
Tone:—Steady

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on 14 April, 2017

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

MAIL and PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to Plymouth and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.		Tons
1930			
8 Feb.	Morea ..		10,954
15 ~	Mantua* ..		10,946
22ª	Viceroy of India † ..		19 000
1 Mch.	Maloja x ..		20·827
8	Kaisar-i-Hind	VESSELS	11·518
15	Razmak@ ..		10,602
22	Ranpura ..		16·601
29	Naldera x ..		16·088
5 Apl.	Ranchi ..	NOW SAIL	16·650
12	Rawalpindi*		16·619
17	Morea (Extra)		10'946
19	Razmak ..	DIRECT	10'602
25	Malwa* ..		11,000
26	Narkunda x..		16,572
3 May	Viceroy of India ..	FROM	19,648
10	Rajputana*..		16,568
17	Kaisar-i-Hind		11·518
24	Mooltan x ..		20·847
31	Macedonia ..	BOMBAY	11·120
7 June	Mantua* ..		10·946
14	Comorin ..		16'132
21	Maloja x ..	WITHOUT	20,827
28	Razmak@ ..		10 857
5 July	Ranpura* ..		16'601
12	Malwa ..		11,000
19	Naldera x ..	TRANSHIP	16,088
26	Rawalpindi..		16·619
2 Aug.	Morea* ..	MENT	10·946
9	Macedonia ..		11'120
16	Narkundax..		16'572
23	Razmak ..		10,857
30	Rajputana*..	AT	16,568
Sept.	Ranpura ..		16 601
613	Mooltan x ..		20,847
20	Ranchi ..		16.650
27	Mantua* ..	ADEN	10,946
4 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..		19 648
11	Comorin x ..		15 132
18	Kaisar-i-Hind		11 518
25	Malwa* ..		10 986

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Calls at Monaco Friday, 7th March after leaving Marseilles and will stay there for about 18 hours. Passengers may disembark there.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First and second Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduce Rate will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May, 1930 and terminating with the "VICEROY OF INDIA" leaving Marseilles September 5th and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodations allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SAUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1930		
3rd Apr.	Dumana ..	8,427
4th Apr.	Domala ..	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£105
	B £60	£105
	C £58	£ 95

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1930			
14 Feb.	Rawalpindi ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
15 Feb.	Chakrata* ..	Straits & Japan	
20 Feb.	Tamatsu Maru	Straits & Japan.	
27 Feb.	Mirza ore* ..	Straits, China & Japan.	
28 Feb.	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia.	
24 Mar.	Kidderpore ..	Straits China & Japan.	
28 Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo & Australia.	
25 Apr.	Maloja ..	Colombo & Australia.	
9 May.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
23 May	Naldera ..	Colombo & Australia.	
6 June	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
20 June	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia	
4 July	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
18 July	Mooltan ..	Colombo & Australia.	
1 Aug.	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
15 Aug.	Comorin ..	Colombo, & Australia.	
29 Aug.	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
12 Sept.	Naldera ..	Colombo & Australia.	
26 Sept.	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
10 Oct.	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia.	
24 Oct.	Rawalpindi ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:

To Fremantle	£ 74
Adelaide	£ 76
Melbourne	£ 78
Sydney	£ 80
Brisbane	£ 82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney	£100

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1930		
8 Feb.	Chakla ..	Karachi via P'Bunder, Dwarka and C'Mandvi.
10 Feb.	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder, P'Okha and C'Mandvi
12 Feb.	Barpeta ..	Basrah via Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi and PersianGulfPorts
12 Feb.	Karoa ..	East and South Africa.
14 Feb	Varsova ..	Basrah via Karachi
14 Feb.	Ellora ..	Mombassa via Zanzibar.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wendnesday, Thursday Friday and Saturday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basreh.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road. Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leaves.
Awa Maru ..	6028	31 Jan.	12 Feb.
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	....	@19 „
*Nagato Maru..	5901	9 Feb.	19 Feb.
*YamagataMaru	3807	15 Feb.	23 Feb.
*Bengal Maru ..	5396	18 Feb.	2 Mar.
Kashima Maru	10000	....	@5 Mar.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	2 Mar.	15 Mar.
Hakone Maru..	10500	....	@19 „
*Tokushima „	5976	19 Mar.	30 Mar.
Suwa Maru ..	11000	....	@2 Apr.

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakusan Maru ..	10500	20 Feb.	9 Mar.
Kitano Maru ..	8000	6 Mar.	13 Mar.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	20 Mar.	6 April

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe
		Main	
Asama Maru ..	22000	27 Feb.	5 Mar.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	9 Mar.	16 Mar.

Other services Orient-Seattle, South-American, East and West Coast and Japan Australia Services

Reduced combined through fares. Cheapest Round-the World tour rates and other fares full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Vansda Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No 20276 23755
Telegrams YUSEN

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

—:o:—

(Established under the guidance of SHETH VRAJLAL RANCHHODDAS).

COTTON NEWS ABOUT LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY MARKETS.

AMERICAN FUTURES.

This Service has proved very satisfactory and profitable to all our local and mofussil constituents in promptly furnishing them with local and foreign cotton news both by telephone and telegram as required. Amongst our patrons who appreciate our Service are wel-known daily papers, such as the "Times of India", "Bombay Samachar and other English and vernacular Papers, also some leading cotton merchants and offices dealing in cotton. Any such information could be easily furnished to any one who desires either by Phone or telegram to any part of India.—

(1) NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES AND BROACH EXPECTATIONS CAN BE PHONED OR WIRED AFTER 2 A.M. EVERY DAY ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

(2) LIVERPOOL AND NEW YORK FUTURES IMPORTANT FLUCTUATIONS BETWEEN OPENING AND CLOSING WILL BE SUPPLIED AS DESIRED.

Constituents desiring to have direct cables from our foreign Agents to their own address are requested to write to the undersigned.

Constituents who desire to transact cotton forward business through our prompt and efficient Service may write to the undersigned for full particulars:—

SETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHODDAS,
381, Ismail Building, Hornby Rd. Bombay.
Telegram address:—"COMEALONG".
Telephone 21079.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. Thosar, ACCOUNTANT. PUBLIC

186497, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay
Telephone No 21897

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES.

Byculla—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS: Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank Accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1913)

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS
BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	85,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 1-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 2 per cent on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application

A.G. GRAY
Manager

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	108,500,00

BRANCHES.

Alexandria	Karachi	Jansie
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
Changchun	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San-Francisco
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsan
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted

I. WASHIO
Manager

INSURANCE.

Western India

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS

Bonus per	1000 p. a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18

Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund, Rs. 10,84,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For Agency and other particulars please apply.

East and West

INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Apollo Street Fort, BOMBAY.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

Several new attractive plans

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the SECRETARIES Bombay

PAY NOTHING

Only drop a card to get a copy of

Kam Shastra

A guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity — given away gratis and post free.

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,

Jamnagar, (Kathiawar),

ULCERINE (Regd.

Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Witlow, Gangrene, Boils, Foul Ulcer, etc., on application Instantly relieves a pain of poisonous Boils and Sores, draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier. Cure guaranteed. Phial Re. 1-4-0. Postage extra. Ask free booklet to—NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road Karachi.
Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "Ulcer." Kandi.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors.
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

That Progress Proves Popularity
Is strikingly exemplified by the present day position of the

ORIENTAL

INDIA'S GREATEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

PROGRESS

	NEW BUSINESS		PREMIUM INCOME	
1925	Rs. 296	Lakhs.	Rs. 93	Lakhs.
1926	„ 391	„	„ 106	„
1927	„ 468	„	„ 122	„
1928	„ 585	„	„ 140	„

POPULARITY PROVIDES PROGRESSIVE PROFITS.
Bonuses Declared on whole Life Assurance Policies.

1918—Rs. 10	per Rs. 1000 per Annum	1924—Rs. 22½	per Rs. 1000 per Annum
1921 „ 10		1927 „ 25	

THEREFORE
WHEN SELECTING YOUR LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY FOR A FIRST OR AN ADDITIONAL POLICY
IT WILL PAY YOU
To come to this Popular and Progressive Office.

For Particulars apply to:—
H. EDWIN JONES, F. F. A., A. I. A., MANAGER,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd

25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Mazgaon, BOMBAY. 10.

Film-Free Teeth

are white and sparkling

They provide the utmost science knows in tooth and gum protection

DON'T believe your teeth are naturally "off color" and dull. You can restore them to amazing whiteness in a new way leading dentists advise.

Run your tongue across your teeth and you will feel a film. A slippery coating that covers them, absorbs stains, hides their color and invites tooth and gum troubles.

Ordinary dentifrices will not successfully remove it.

Now, thanks to modern science, there is a way to combat that film.

Just obtain a tube of the dentifrice called Pepsodent. Combat that film tonight; clear white teeth are beautiful. Note the amazing difference in your smile.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Arnhold & Co., Ltd., 100 Clive St., Calcutta. 8-22-E

Unrivalled Circulation.

When you are preparing a campaign in the great National Dailies, bear in mind the fact that "The Hindu" has a circulation unrivalled in Southern India.

FIRST FOR RESULTS.

for it is the one National daily newspaper that goes home and stays there to be seen and read by every member of each house hold that it enters.

"The Hindu" enjoys in its area a greater reader following than any other daily newspaper, and no National campaign can bring the fullest measure of success unless it includes

The Hindu.
South India's Largest Daily Newspaper.

NEW ADVERTISERS who wish to sell their goods should follow the example of OLD ADVERTISERS and use "THE HINDU"

An Illustrated Annual is also published every year during the middle of December. It contains important contributions from eminent writers of the day and forms an all-time reference book.
An Illustrated Weekly is also published every Sunday with special contributions, etc.

For rates, etc., apply to The Manager, P.O. Box 316, 100, Mount Road, Madras.

London Agents: D.J. KEYMER & Co., Ltd. 1,2,3, Whitefriars Street, E.C. 4. C. MITCHELL & Co. (1927) Ltd., 1,2,3, Snow Hill, Holborn Viaduct, E. C. 1.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

and

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word. Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. .... Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advetisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—Respectable AGENTS to sell the remaining shares of the "Bengal Dairy & Cattle Breeding Ld." on Commission basis only. Works in the Cattle Farm are going on in a most scientific method under the guidance of experienced Veterinary Surgeons, and Live Stock experts. Dividend expected on the working of this year. Particulars from the Managing Agents at:—7, Mission Row. Block "B". Calcutta

WANTED.

Applications are invited for the post of permanent DISTRICT INSPECTORS under the BRITANIA TEA CO., LTD., to organise agencies for sale of "BRITANIA TEA" (loose or packed by the company) starting salary Rs. 130-25-300, plus bonus. Candidates if selected, will have to qualify themselves by purchasing shares of the Company worth Rs. 130/- and the full amount is to be paid after selection. Applications with copies of testimonials should be forwarded to the Calcutta Office of the Company; BRITANIA TEA CO., LTD., 25 B. Swallow Lane. Calcutta.

THE PRUDENTIAL BANK (INDIA) LTD.

Wants some reliable and energetic Organising Inspectors on Rs. 75|-10-150|- plus Rs. 25|- as T. A. o secure candidates desirous to take loan. Only the selected candidates will be supplied with the terms and conditions and he will have to invest Rs. 300|- by purchasing 12 shares of the Company of which Rs. 120|- must be paid immediately after selection and the balance in three equal quarterly instalments. Application with testimonials should reach to the Calcutta office of the Bank for terms and particulars. No interview before selection. Apply to:

ANDERSON & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Buildings. Calcutta.

WANTED

Correspondence is invited from gentlemen of education who will consider taking up Life Insurance as a profession or side line. Our Policies offer Rs. 15,000 insurance at Rs. 5,000 rates. No previous experience necessary, as we operate a thorough course of instructions for our men. Health-full permanent connection with fine future. Liberal bonuses and commissions (Renewal Commission permanent and payable to legal heirs) paid to men of grit and integrity and first class references. Apply:—

THE

Northern India Insurance Coy., Ltd.

18, Nisbet Road LAHORE.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED by an Advocate of good business connections to Share Office-Room with Senior Practitioner. Partnership considered. Write Box No. 2454, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A R2174

WANTED—SUBSCRIBERS, those who want to become Rich and happy in Rs. 4 8- in March end, should send money by money order or write atonce with reply envelop for prospectus. No ap portunity after February end THE MOONSUN AGENCY, Chalisgaon East, Khandesh.

A R2177

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Samachar" Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for Revised Terms to the MANAGER, The Bombay, Chronicle Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay 1.

WANTED—Few ORGANISERS for selling Tea Garden Shares on a monthly salary of Rs. 50 plus 2-1|2 p. c. commission with future prospect. Apply to Messrs. CHATERJEE & Co., Managing Agents, Savitri Tea Co., Ltd. 3|1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

WANTED.—For Rasulkhanji Zenana Hospital, Rajkot, experienced LADY DOCTOR with recognised European qualifications and colloquial knowledge of Gujarati. Rs. 500—50—600, free furnished quarters and right to half fees private practice. Selected candidate required join appointment March 1st latest. Apply stating qualifications and endorsing testimonials to JUNAGADH STATE VAKIL, Rajkot before February 15th, after which, no applications will be considered.

A 175

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—BLOCKS separate accommodation huge to suffice large family cheaply White House, behind Chinchpokli, Old Fire Brigade Station, near Victoria Garden. Apply OWNER, same premises.

C R2172

BOOKS

INDIAN DECISIONS (New Series) 43 Vol., costing Rs. 344/- for Rs. 240/- Laws of England by Halsbury 31 Vols. costing Rs. 790/- for Rs. 525/- and other important law books. Brand new. Secondhand books purchased and sold. Shri BHARAT BOOK DEPOT, Thakurdwar, Bombay.

L 48.

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

HAVING KRUPP OR ANDERSON EXPELLERS, you require Spares. We have Highclass French Spares to suit your Expellers, low price, lasting longer, DINSHAW AND CO., 47, Apollo Street, Bombay.

2(5)

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES.

FIAT CAR FOR SALE—Seven seater in good condition. Apply to P. MISTRY C/o COOVERJEE & CO., Mangaldass Market.

JA R2152

EDUCATIONAL.

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand. Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakkar Bros. near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.

M W. 8.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

TO LET in series or singly, the open arches under the Mahaluxmi Overbridge under the West and East approaches, eminently suited for workshops, motor garages, warehouses, etc. For particulars of terms, conditions and rent, apply to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Bombay Municipality.

T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer,
Bombay Municipality.
187

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

Wanted fully qualified Nurses for temporary posts at the Arthur Road Hospital on Rs. 100/ to Rs. 150/ plus Rs. 15/- Uniform Allowance with free furnished quarters. Apply immediately to the MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT, Arthur Road Hospital, in person between 9 and 10 a.m. (B.T.), on week days

J. S. NERURKER,
Executive Health Officer.
200

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions, are required to attend at the High Court (Second Floor) on MONDAY afternoon, the 10th instant, at 3 o'clock (S. T.).

BUNDALIBHOY HAJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court,
Bombay, 8th February, 1930.
207

NOTICE.

Here is a liberal offer which should instantly appeal to you. Buyers and dealers interested in Cotton and Oil Seeds may have a golden chance now and here. About 80,000 maunds of Raw Cotton and 50,000 maunds of Sesamum (Alba) are quite ready for regular sale. Quality of products good and harvests quite undisturbed. Tripura Cotton known as Comillas, Kamalgunje and the Karimgunje ginning percentage ranges from 40 to 42. Enquirers and buyers are most cordially invited to apply to the DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES, Agartala, Tripura State.

204

WANTED.

THE PEOPLES BANK OF NORTHERN INDIA, LTD. requires applications from B.A., LL.B.s, M.A., LL.Bs, Graduates, B.Coms., Under-Graduates and Matrics for employment in the Bank. Selected candidates by a Committee appointed for the purpose will be required to undergo training without pay for five months. Successful candidates will be offered guaranteed appointments according to Bank's Scale. Printed application forms and Prospectus for training can be had on application from the undersigned. Applications received after the 15th February, 1930, will not be entertained.

PANDIT ROOP NARAIN RAINA,
General Assistant,
The Peoples Bank of Northern India Ltd.,
Head Office, Lahore.
139

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY

EXHIBITION OF PICTURES

Open daily upto SUNDAY, the 9th February, at the TOWN HALL.

Admission Fee ANNAS FOUR only
153

TENDERS

NOTICE.

BIJAPUR MUNICIPALITY.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for supply of Kerosene Oil of good quality of about 1,400 tins, each tin containing 4 Imperial gallons, F. O. R., Bijapur, for the financial year from 1-4-1930 to 31-3-1931. The tenders should reach the Undersigned on or before the 1st of March, 1930. An earnest money of Rs. 200 should be sent along with the tenders.

G. A. PITRE,
Chief Officer,
Municipal Borough, Bijapur.
Bijapur, 4-2-1930.
202

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of coal ashes on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, Broad Gauge Section and Branches and will be received in the Agent's Office, Church Gate, Bombay, up to 1-0 p.m. (S. T.). on MONDAY, the 17th February, 1930.

Forms of Tender can be obtained from the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 per each form. Earnest money amounting to Rs. 1,500 in cash must be deposited with the Treasurer, Broad Gauge System, Chief Auditor's Office, Bombay, by each Tenderer and the receipt obtained for the same should be attached to the tender before submission to the Agent, otherwise it will not be considered.

(N.B.—Currency Notes should not be sent with the Tender.)

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender and reserves the right to accept any tender in part or whole.

(Sd.) J. E. JACKSON,
Agent.

Church Gate,
28th January, 1930.
159

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1751 of 1929.

NARANDAS MANORDAS, a firm, carrying on business as Bullion merchants at Shaikh Memon Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ... Plaintiffs

vs.

(1) THANVI AIDAN JESIRAM and (2) THANVI BULLION JESIRAM, lately carrying on business as Bullion Merchant, under the name, style and firm of Messrs. Aidan Bullion at Shaik Memon Street, outside the Fort of Bombay and now temporarily residing at Falodi in Marwar ..... Defendants.

To.

Messrs. THANVI AIDAN JESIRAM
and
THANVI BULLION JESIRAM

The Defendants abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs abovenamed have instituted this suit against you claiming from you a sum of Rs. 42,308-9-0 and interest at 9 per cent. per annum from 26th day of October, 1927, till judgment, costs and further interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment and that the 5th day of March, 1930, has been fixed for hearing and final disposal of the same. Please note that in default of your appearance on the said day the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Bombay, dated this 16th day of September, 1930

KHANDVALA & CHHOTALAL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
35, Meadows Street,
Fort, Bombay.
203

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

To-Night at 9-30 p.m.

CARL ROSA OPERA Co.

presents

"MARIANA"

The Famous English Opera

Booking at Rose and Co.
After 4 p.m. at the Theatre.

Excelsior Theatre

TO-DAY and TOMORROW
4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The World's Sweetheart
MARY PICKFORD
in her first 100 p.c. All-Talking Picture

COQUETTE

A supreme characterization of a Southern Belle who flirted, kissed and forgot, till she met a man she couldn't forget.

SEE AND HEAR
The Queen of Screenland
speak from the screen
Vivid: Thrilling: Captivating:
Book early Plan open.

EMPIRE THEATRE

4, 6-15, 8-15 & 10 p.m
A Conflict of the Ages
as Fought To-day

THE BATTLE OF THE SEXES.

featuring
JEAN HERSHOLT
AND
PHYLLIS HAVER

He heard the Call to Arms but from a woman other than his wife.

SECOND WEEK!

RANJIT FILM COMPANY

presents

DON'T MISS PLEASE.

Miss PUTLI

Supported by

Mr. INAMDAR,

IN

OUT LAW OF SORATH

A romantic drama from outlaw's story of Kathiawar.

TIME:—5, 7, 9 & 11 P.M.
Saturday, Sunday Extra Show at 3 P. M.

WEST END CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD

Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis Tournament 1930.

PROGRAMME

SATURDAY & SUNDAY the 8th & 9th February 1930

SEMI - FINALS

AND

THREE FINALS

Monday, the 10th February 1930.

TWO - FINALS

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION.

Lady Sykes has kindly consented to distribute the prizes.

AMUSEMENTS.

EVERY NIGHT **FIVE GIFTS** EVERY NIGHT

FOR ENTRANCE 1ST Rs 100 Rs 2ND Rs 50 Rs 3RD Rs 25 Rs RIDES Rs 25 Rs

FOR ENTRANCE 1ST Rs 100 Rs 2ND Rs 50 Rs 3RD Rs 25 Rs RIDES Rs 25 Rs

GIVEN AWAY TOTAL Rs. 10,000 Rs.

Rs 200 EVERY NIGHT Rs 200

TILL 21ST MARCH 1930

LOCATION - GOWALIA TANK

Admission Annas TWO

Cinema Majestic

GIRGAUM.

PRESENTS

TO-DAY AND DURING THIS WEEK

ARYAN FILM CO. OF POONA.

Latest Masterpiece

CHAMPION OF THE SWORD

Featuring

Mr. DAIAR and Miss AMBOO

Written and Directed by

Mr. N. D. SARPOTDAR.

This Romantic Story is blended with a Series of Masterly Stunts that will keep you chained to your seats—you will be staggered by the gallentry, fearlessness and courage of the hero while the love and self-sacrifice of the heroine will move you to tears.

FOUR SHOWS DAILY AT 5, 7, 9 and 11 P.M.
Extra Shows on Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3 P.M.

Manufacturers, The Leading and Popular Mofussil Suppliers of LAMPS & LANTERNS.

Our Wonder Lamps, and Hurricane Lanterns Table, Wall and Stove Lamps are **On Great demand in every part of India.**

Famous for their Genuine Quality, Brilliancy of Light, Durability and Economical Cost.

Write for our Price List and Terms.

C. S. POCHEE & SON.

340, Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY.
Factory:—586, Cheera Bazaar, BOMBAY.

CONSULT

DR. B. N. DESAI, L. M. & S

(Vadifalia, SURAT, B. B. & C. I. Ry.)

For Radical Cure of

HYDROCELE

WITHOUT OPERATION

In 15 Minutes at One Sitting.

For details with Certs. Send 3 As. Stamps.

Treatment in Bombay also, 4 days every Month by Appointment only.

WELLINGTON CINEMA

DHOBI TALAO

A Hilarious, Roaringly Funny Comedy Drama of what businessmen prefer to-day—Brains or Ankles?

TO-NIGHT

"ANKLES PREFERRED!"

THIS WEEK

An Intimate Story of Silk Stockings, featuring the pretty alluring

MADGE BELLAMY

Backdoor incidents in Fifth Avenue Stores—is marriage an auction mart—Some Novel Love-making Scenes you will here See in this funny William Fox Picture

THE PROGRAMME INCLUDES THE LATEST PATHE SUPER GAZETTE AND A COMEDY.

TO-NIGHT: 3-25; 5-10; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

A Colourful Romance of Society Crooks!
The kind of Picture that made Mix Famous!
A clean Wholesome Family Entertainment!

TOM MIX and TONY
(Western Ace) (Wonder Horse)
IN
'The ARIZONA WILDCAT'
with
DOROTHY SEBASTIAN
(Famous Alabama Beauty)

Crammed with Thrills—Pulsing with Romance—Sparkling with laughter and Gripping with suspense!

GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road.

DAILY at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P.M.
Saturday, Sunday and Friday Matinees at 3-30 P M.

You'll get as big a thrill as the gangsters did when you see Tom ride Tony up a flight of stairs after them!

Also
"THE MOTORBOAT DEMON" .. .. Comedy 2 reels.
"THE BATHING SUITOR" .. .. Comedy 2 reels.

Ripon Theatre

CORNER GRANT ROAD, TRAMS PASS THE DOOR.

ANOTHER PACKED HOUSE AMAZED and THRILLED.

Nothing Like it ever seen in Bombay.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30

Special Matinees TO-DAY and TO-MORROW at 4 P.M.

THE GREAT

NICOLA
NICOLA
NICOLA

THE WONDER SHOW OF THE UNIVERSE

WORLD'S MASTER MAGICIAN

NICOLA TO HANG OUTSIDE THE RIPON THEATRE TO-MORROW AT 3 P. M.

If you are looking for a thrill go to the Ripon Theatre, corner of Grant Road, To-morrow at 3 p. m. and see the Great Nicola placed in a Strait Jacket and hanged by his heels in mid-air, from which he will free himself, dangling from the end of a 65 ft. rope.

SUSPENDED HEAD DOWNWARDS THE GREAT NICOLA WILL ESCAPE FROM A STRAIT JACKET.

THE GREAT NICOLA

VIZARDRY AT THE RIPON THEATRE.

Nicola, the Master Magician who has been appearing all the week at the Ripon Theatre, corner of Grant Road, to packed houses, has lived up to the reputation gained in other countries, for he is the greatest magician to visit Bombay and has kept huge audiences wondering at his marvellous performance. This is not the age of ogres or fairies but when one has seen Nicola one is not sure, for just when you think you are watching him closest, he is someone else and someone else is he, in other words, the 'closer you watch him the less you see': his illusions are amazing, to say the least and they are performed with such rapidity that one is left gasping and guessing, besides he is a humourist as well and he has his audience in ripples of laughter during the whole performance. To-morrow, at 3 p.m. Nicola is to give an exhibition of escaping from a strait-jacket while suspended head downwards from the roof of the Ripon Theatre, 65 feet above the ground and while dangling in mid-air by his heels he is to free himself: this takes place in Grant Road outside the Ripon Theatre and should not be missed by the thrill-seeking public. There will be special matinees to-day and to-morrow, at 4 p.m

Reduced Popular Prices, Rs. 4, 3, 2 and Re. 1 plus Tax

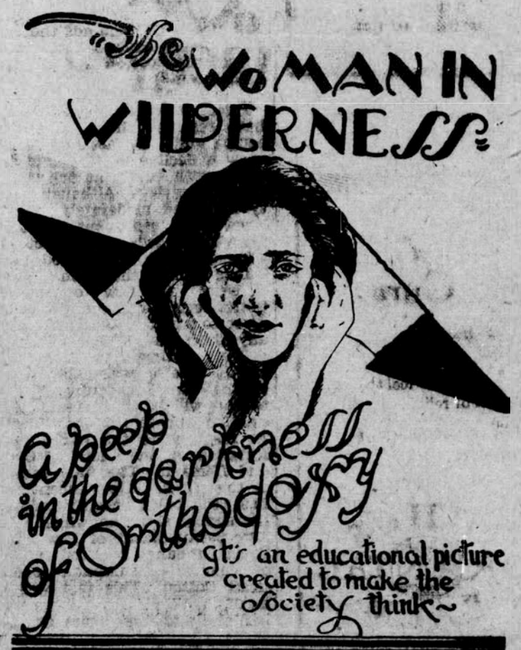
Booking at The Ripon Theatre.

Be wise and Book your Seat now.

COMMENCING FROM Sat. 8th Feb. 1930.

KRISHNA FILM CO.'S
UNIQUE PRODUCTION

TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK.


The WOMAN IN WILDERNESS
A peep in the darkness of Orthodoxy
It's an educational picture created to make the Society think~

All Conglomerated into one immortal Story

"Woman in Wilderness"

A grappling history carved out of the terrible life of a helpless Hindoo Woman.

No sanctity attaches to rules of human Society. They should be changed according to the needs of times, else society would go to dogs.

THIS CRYING NEED is embodied in this stirring picture of immense educative value.

MISS GULAB

plays the chief role extraordinary grace and technique.

Tragedy of lost Love, Midsummer night Dreams Pangs of Widowhood. Domestic Tyranny Desperation and Suicide.

TIME & RATES AS USUAL.

Complimentary & free Passes are suspended this week

DON'T MISS YOUR CHANCE

Krishna Cinema
DUBASH THEATRE
New Charni Road.

Mrs. HIRABAI BARODEKAR'S
NOOTAN SANGIT VIDYALAYA
PRESENTS

Sadhvi Mirabai

HISTORICAL SUPER-DRAMA
Written by S. A. SHUKLA

Saturday, 8-2-30 at 8-30 P.M. Sunday, 9-2-30 at 3 P.M.

Well-known Play—Wright of MAHARASHTRA
AT
Grant Road BOMBAY THEATRE.

Amidst beautiful Stage—Settings—Wonderful Transfer Scenes—Rich drapery!

ALL AT THE COST OF THOUSANDS!

MELODIOUS SONGS! SENSATIONAL NOVELTY!

Book Your Seats To-Day.

WHITE CITY

BAZARGATE STREET OPP. MINT, FORT.

GRAND FAREWELL WEEK!
OF
THE PRESENT SEASON
Commencing Monday, 10th Fubruary, 1930.
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY

FREE RIDES on "THE WHIP,"
FREE RIDES on "THE AEROPLANES,"
FREE RIDES on "THE GIANT FERRIS WHEEL,"
FREE RIDES on "THE WHIZZY WHIRL."

IN ADDITION TO
Rs. 250. FREE GIFT
NIGHTLY AT 6 P. M.

ADMISSION TO GROUNDS ANNAS 2

Imperial Cinema

Lamington Road
presents
TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK
IMPERIAL FILM COY.'S SUPER SOCIAL PRODUCTION

"BRAND of FATE"

Featuring the graceful famous star Miss SULTANA
and Supported by Mr. VAKIL.
Directed by Mr. RAMAKANT.

PLEASE DON'T MISS THIS CHANCE

Because it presents a charming story of a man who started his life in most miserable condition and by chance of fate became a millionaire.

DAILY (4) FOUR SHOWS AT 5, 7, 9 and 11 P.M.
Extra Shows on Sat., Sun. & Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.

CROWN CINEMA
Sandhurst Road,—Golpitha.
5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 Daily.
Sat, Sun. & Bank Holidays at 3-30 P. M.

A Brand New Universal Serial in 12 Eps.—24 reels.
1st Instalment! 8 thrilling reels!

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GEORGE K. ARTHUR
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As gobs they may be all wet, but Dane and Arthur hit the laugh target again in this nautical, comi-call successor to "Rookies"!
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ITS INCONVENIENCE

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And in many other ways during every day life, those suffering from Obesity, through heir enforced inactivity, are unable to extract the full enjoyment of life Re. 1-12-0 a bottle.

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Speedy Cure for NERVOUS and FUNCTIONAL DEBILITY, PHYSICAL EXHAUSTION, ANÆMIA, LOSS of MEMORY BRAIN FAG, LOW-SPIRITS, CONFUSION of IDEAS, LOSS of VIGOUR, NEURALGIA, HEADACHE, MUSCULAR and LOCAL WEAKNESS, PALPITATION NEURASTHENIA, PREMATURE DECAY, SLEEPLESSNESS and all other NERVOUS COMPLAINTS.

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THE ALL-INDIA ASTROLOGICAL & ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY,
President Prof: Pandit B. K. Bha tacharyya, Jyotirbhusan, F.T.S.
Head Office:—105 (C) Grey Street, Calcutta.
Telegrams: "ASTROLOGER."

RAW COTTON SITUATION.

MR. LEGGE'S STATEMENT RECALLED

Foolish To Sell Cotton At 18½ Cents.

INDIAN COTTON PRICES CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD

The following weekly market review issued by Messrs. Arjan Khimjee & Co. reminds the statement of the Federal Farm Board issued when cotton was selling at 18-1/2 Cents:—

AMERICANS.

Prices during the past week have resumed their downward course and at last night's close show a decline of 48 points compared with values at the time of our last review. Although activity increased moderately at the lower levels, sentiment is not over friendly towards the market and the confidence is impaired.

It is claimed that with Southern Delivery the flow of American Cotton crop or the entire supply of cotton in the United States at any given time is available for delivery against New York Futures. It is also reasonably believed that this broadening of the market will be an increase in th stability and in the orderliness o its response to the varied manifestations of the law of Supply and Demand. The final estimate of the U. S. Government of 14,919,000 bales clearly indicated the supply situation while the "Prosperity Clash" of New York Stock Exchange required revisions of ideas of consumption of American Cotton. This fact was not clearly realised by a large number of cotton operators as Mr. Legge, the President of the Federal Farm Board of the World's strongest Government is reported to have said: "It is foolish to sell cotton" when it was selling at about 18-1/2 Cents. The experience of those who tried to follow the activities of the Farm Board are reverse. Cheapness of outside growths of cotton is having somewhat more effect on the consumption of American Cotton, but it does not explain in any way the present drastic decline. To us, it seems that confidence is severely shaken both in cotton and the activities of the Farm Board. The utter absence of outside speculation is justified, since attempts were made to stabilize cotton prices, and to-day when most of the crop is consumed or marketed, prices are declining. Thus there is nothing like stability insofar as the ups and downs of a staple is affected by the hazards of Agriculture Product.

Whatever may be the reasons behind the present decline, but it seems certain that lower prices will reduce the acreage and a so out market with possibly some short interest near the bottom, shall have to readjust the technical situation sooner or later.

BOMBAY.

The local market showed more response to the declining tendency of American cotton and prices over the week-end show a decline of about Rs. 15 per Candy.

Every man in cotton trade believes that prices of Indian Cotton are the cheapest in the world and yet our market is the weakest one. Often we pointed out the economic condition of cotton growers in this country is bad and are forced to sell out their cotton regardless of price-level. Thus in the absence of any possible holding power, it is natural that in a declining market no support can be expected. It is a strange feature that this season our crop is a small one and yet it is selling at a considerably low level. Some of our local mills in the absence of any Government protection have now resolved to close down by the end of the month and some have already curtailed production by closing two days in a week. This attitude on the part of spinners had increased the bearish sentiment and at times the offerings of forward contracts proved too large to be absorbed by the Cotton Exchange. Price fluctuations were erratic and at times proved so wide that the caution adopted by traders resulted in restriction of business. Thus a narrow market can easily be swayed in either direction.

It is firmly believed that later on strong statistical situation w have considerable effect on prices There exists a large short interest in the contract market and we believe that prices have nearly touched the bottom.

KEROSENE RATES.
(Burmah-Shell.)
Bombay, Feb. 5.

The following are the ruling rates in the local market to-day for the undermentioned brands of kerosene:—

Shell cases per case Rs. 8-15-6.
Waterlily cases per case Rs. 8-11-6.
Firefly cases per case Rs. 8-7-6.
Anchor brand tins per pair Rs. 6-11-6.
Swastika brand tins per pair Rs. 6-11-6.
Rising Sun brand tins per pair Rs. 6-9-6.
Chukker brand tins per pair Rs. 6-9-6.
Rising Sun brand bulk per 8 Imp. gallons Rs. 5-5-6.
Chukker brand bulk per 8 Imp. gallons Rs. 5-5-6.
Swan brand tins per pair Rs. 6-1-6.
Victoria brand tins per pair Rs. 6-1-6.
Swan brand bulk per 8 Imp. gallons Rs. 4-13-6.
Victoria brand bulk per 8 Imp. gallons Rs. 4-13-6.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.
London, Feb. 6.

Rozario Santa Fe per 63-1/2 lb.
Cargoes:—
Afloat Sellers 43/3.
Barletta Russo per 63-1/2 lb.
Cargoes:—
Shipment Value Feb.-March 42/6.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels:
Afloat Sellers 43/6
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels:—
Shipment Sellers May-June 44/6

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, Feb. 6.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £17-1/8.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, (London Register) £113-1/2
National Bank £43-1/2.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £87.
Conversion Loan £75-3/4.
Indian Loan, 5-1/2 per cent £99-1/2.
Rupee Paper, 3-1/2 per cent £47.
Indian Stock, 3 per cent Sterling Loan £51-1/2.
Indian Stock, 3-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £60-1/2.
Consols £54-1/4.
War Loan 5 per cent £101-1/2.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93-3/4.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.
London, Feb. 6.

Total Bullion	£151,200,000
Public Deposits	£ 23,300,000
Other Deposits	£ 90,500,000
Government Securities	£ 49,900,000
Other Securities	£ 19,500,000
Notes and Coin	£ 62,500,000
Notes in Circulation	£343,700,000
Ratio of Reserve of Labilities	54.9 p.c.

BANK OF FRANCE NOTE CIRCULATION.
Paris, Feb. 6.

The return of the Bank of France for the week ending February 5th gives the total note circulation at 70,339,000,000 francs an increase of 1,964,000,000 francs as compared with the previous week.

LINSEED.
London, Feb. 6.

Linseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Nomnial Feb.-March £21-17-6.
Linseed, Bombay, Ton.—
Shipment Buyers Feb.-March March £17-2-6.
Linseed, La Plata, Ton:—
Shipment Hull Sellers Feb.? March £17?2-6.
Linseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Feb.-March £19-13-9.

COMMON ELECTORAL ROLL.

—:o:—

Only Basis Of Solving Kenya Problem.

ANANTANI'S WARNING TO FIJI WHITES.

ADEN, Feb. 7.

Mr. Bihartal N. Anantani who visited England as one of the members of the East African Indian Deputation in an interview said the Deputation had made clear the danger of delay in solving the Indian problem in East Africa to the Colonial Office and the British Public. Common electoral roll is now recognised as the only possible basis for the satisfactory solution of the problem. He hoped the Cabinet will not now be swayed by any white opposition from East Africa.

INDIANS UNITE!

Continuing, Mr. Anantani said he was not at all able to understand the opposition of the white population of Fiji to common electoral roll and their contention that they are opposed to the introduction of this principle in Fiji in sympathy with their white brethren in Kenya. The Indians of Kenya are determined to fight shoulder to shoulder with their Indian brethren in Fiji and to the finish, if the whites of Fiji contemplate taking up such a silly and unreasonable attitude. It is the duty of India to answer this fresh challenge from the whites of Fiji.

ADEN AND COLONIAL OFFICE.

Mr. Anantani then referred to the feeling of the Indian commercial community of Aden regarding rumour of a possibility of the transfer of civil administration of Aden to the Colonial Office The Indian community as a whole are opposed to such a transfer and he also said he had grounds to believe the Colonial Office would not take such a step. He expected an authoritative statement would soon be out regarding this —Free Press.

WEST INDIAN SUGAR.

—:o:—

Overproduction And Stagnation

RUGBY, Feb. 6.

In the House of Lords Lord Elibank (Conservative) called attention to the serious state of British West Indian sugar industry and pressed for early publication of report of West Indian Sugar Commission which recently returned from West Indies. Lord Elibank said it was perfectly clear that sugar was not being sold today under free trade conditions. Overproduction of sugar which existed to-day and which was being loaded upon markets of the world was very largely due to high protective tariffs, subsidies and cartels. He suggested that Mr. Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, should not remove or reduce sugar duties this year and should continue existing preferential duties.

Lord Olivier (Labourite) who was chairman of West Indian Commission supported Lord Elibank's appeal.

His Commission had come to conclusion that under the present circumstances even with preference West Indian Sugar Industry could not continue to be carried on because of the collapse of credit and because the statement of Chancellor of Exchequer had knocked the bottom out of market. If and when preference is withdrawn without compensation", said Lord Olivier, "the whole West Indian sugar industry, except in so far as it produces for home consumption, will be put into a process of winding up and at the end of 18 months it will come to end".

Lord Passfield Secretary for Colonies replying for Government said that fundamental cause of present situation was that production had outrun consumption. He regretted that he had no policy to announce but Government would not be slow to consider this matter the gravity of which they fully understood.—B. O. W.

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15 Years' Affliction

Cured in Six Doses!

Buguda, Ganjam Dt., 14th October, 1929.

I am exceedingly gratified to inform you that the pain in the loin which afflicted my wife the last over 15 years at every menses has completely stopped in 6 doses only of your famous "LODHRA". She had not even the slightest trace of pain in the last occasion. You have every reason to be proud of your wonderful production which has indeed totally eclipsed all other cures known to the world of female ills.

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KESARI KUTEERAM,
Indian Chemists and Druggists, EGMORE, MADRAS
At All Chemists'.
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PAIN BALM (Regd.)

CAME, SAW and CURED ALL BODILY ACHES and PAINS

Amrutanjan Depots,
BOMBAY and MADRAS.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall, 8-30 a.m.

Bombay Races, Big Meeting, Third Day.

S.S. Morea with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

A public meeting to support strikers' cause. Jinnah Hall, 6-30 p. m. Mr. K. F. Nariman to preside.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

—:o:—

BHATIA DEATH.

Bai Virmati Vallabhadas aged 20 (wife of the nephew of Mr. L. R. Tairsee) died on Thursday. Oothamana this day (Saturday) at 3 p.m. (B. T.) at their residence No. 29-31-33 Holi Chukla, Fort.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.— The Clan Line Steamer "Clan Macbride" left Suez on the morning of 6th instant.

FORT ARYA SAMAJ.—Pandit Vijayshankerji will hold the weekly devine class in the premises of the Fort Arya Samaj, 83 Fort Street, (Opp. G. P. O.) Bombay to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m.

TRAINING COLLEGE FOR MEN, POONA.—The Annual Social Gathering of the College and the practicing School will be hheld today (Saturday) and tomorrow (Sunday and on Monday 10th inst.)

F. WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Council of Management of the above Committee will be held at the Committee's Office to-day (Saturday) at 8 p.m. (S. T.)

TO SUPPORT STRIKERS' CAUSE.

—:o:—

To-day's Public Meeting.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and Youth League a public meeting will be held at the Congress House Compound to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. to express sympathy with the G. I. P. Railway strikers and to take measures to help them.

Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for Japan per S. S. "Heinan Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3-30 p.m. on Sunday the 9th inst.

Mails from Australia Via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday the 9th inst.

INDIAN STATES' PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE.— The adjourned meeting of the Reception Committee of the last Session of this Conference will be held in the Conference office to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.) to consider the statement of accounts and to authorise the publication of the report.

GOA HINDU ASSOCIATION.

A prize of rupees fifty will be awarded by the above Association to the Goan Hindu student, who having sood amongst the first hundred successful candidates at the ensuing Matriculation examination, obtains the highest number of marks among the sucessful Goan Hindu Students.

NAMING OF SCHOOL.—To-day (Saturday) at 4 p.m. (B. T.) at Halai Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi Road, the ceremony of giving the name of Bai Gulabbai Haribhai Shah late Head Mistress, Municipal Kalbadevi Gujarati Girls School to the said school will be performed. The Hon. Dewan Bahadur Harilal D. Desai, Minister, Local Self-Government will preside.

VILE PARLE YOUTH LEAGUE.

—The meeting of the Vile Parle Youth League will be held at Liberty Latge to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. when Mr. Pratapgiri Rammurty of the Wilson College will speak on "The Economic Problem of India."

Under the auspices of this League, the Youth Guards will meet at Gandhi Chawk on Sunday the 9th instant at 7-30 a.m. Non-members desirous of training are welcome.

Under the auspices of this League, Mr. Dilkhush Divanji of the Bombay National School will give a public discourse of the tour of Bardoli at the Liberty Lodge on Sunday the 9th inst. at 8 a.m.

"WHITE CITY"

The present season in Bombay of this amusement park is drawing to a close, and the management announce a grand Farewell Week commencing on Monday (the 10th inst.) For this week only patrons will be allowed to ride on "The Whipe" "The Aeroplanes" "The Giant Ferries Wheel" "The Whizzy Whirl" free of charge. It is hoped children as well as "grown-ups" of Bombay, will take advantage of this offer and participate in the fun.

TARIFF BOARD.

The Tariff Board will hear the oral evidence of Mr. G. L. Savon, Director, Port Saud Salt Association, Limited, at 11 a.m. on Saturday the 8th inst. in the office of the Board in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Building, Bombay.—A. P.

LATE MR. K. M. RAMJI.—A special meeting of the Managing Directors of the Bombay Cloth Market Co. Ld., held on the 6th inst. passed a resolution of condolence for the premature death of Mr. Kisandas Manmohandas Ramji J.P., son of Hon. Sir Manmohandas Ramji K.T. the Permanent Chairman of the Company. A letter of sympathy was sent to the family of the deceased.

STATES' PEOPLE'S MEETING.—Under the auspices of Kathiawar Praja Mandal there will be a public meeting of the people of the Indian States at Marwari Vidyalaya Hall to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to mourn the loss of late Sir Lakhajiraj, the ruler of Rajkot.

TAMIL DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE.

The members of the Saraswati Sangitha Sabha, the South Indian Amateurs, will stage "Manohara" in Tamil to-morrow (Sunday) at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, at 5 p.m. (S. T.)

LECTURES ON CONGRESS PROGRAMME AND POLITICAL SITUATION.

Sjts. C. Rajagopalachari, B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya and Gangadharrao Deshpande are arriving in Bombay on the 11th and 12th inst. 'en route'. The following meetings have been arranged during their stay in the city.

Tuesday (11th Feb.) at 6-30 p. m. (S. T.) at People's Jinnah Hall. The subject is Congress Programme. Prof. D. R. Gharpure will preside, and Sjts. C. Rajagopalachari and Gandharrao Deshpande will speak.

Tuesday (11th Feb.) at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Bhuleshwar Panjarpole open compound. The subject is: The present political situation. Sjts. C. Rajagopalachari and Gangandharrao Deshpande will Speak

Wednesday (12th Feb.) at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) at Bhatia Baug, Bori Bunder. The subject is Round Table Conference. Sjts. K. F. Nariman will preside and Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Sjts C. Rajagopalachari and Gangadharrao Deshpande will speak.

Thursday (13th Feb.) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at People's Jinnah Hall. The subject is Britain's Economic Policy in India Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya will preside.

ALLEGED RAPE ON SCHOOL GIRL.

—:o:—

Middle Aged Borah Charged.

"He took me by the hand, said he would give me a slate, led me to his room and there violated my person" is the central allegation of the complainant, a school girl, in a case before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate 4th Court, in which one Abbasbhoy Tayebali, a middle aged Borah, stands charged with kidnapping and rape in respect of the school girl Aminabai Abdul Husein.

Mr. Manker in opening the case for the prosecution briefly narrated the facts which led to the arrest of the accused Aminabai Abdul Hussein, the alleged victim resides in Doctor Street with her mother and uncle Shamsudin Dosaji. She attends the Urdu School in Chimna Butcher Street. On the 22nd January last, she left home at about 10 a.m. in company with a school fellow named Aminabai Gulamhusein who resides in the same building as the complainant Aminabai. They both went to the above school. In the school room Aminabai accidently broke her slate and took permission of the schoolmistress to go out and get a new slate. Her friend Aminabai Gulamhusein also wanted to go home as she had left the key of her school-bag at home. Both the complainant Aminabai and Aminabai Gulamhusein then left school and repaired to the shop of one Abdul Hussein Mahomedali at the corner of Doctor Street and the complainant there requested the said Abdul Hussein Mahomedali—an uncle of the complainant—to give her a slate, Abdul Hussein, however, refused to comply unless she the complainant brought a note from her uncle Shamsudin authorising him, Abdul Hussein to give her a slate. Disappointed, both the girls then went to their house. Aminabai Gulamhusein, standing on the pavement in front of the house, called out to her sister to throw down the key of her school bag. The sister threw out the key to the girls, who then began to discuss the broken slate. The complainant Aminabai expressed an apprehension that the school mistress would get angry if she returned without a slate. The accused who was sitting in a toy shop nearby and who, it is alleged overheard this conversation came up to the girls and promised to give the complainant a slate if she would accompany him. At this juncture Aminabai Gulamhusein left the complainant and the accused in conversation and went into the house to answer a call of nature. The accused then took Aminabai, the complainant, by the hand and led her away to his room on the second floor of a house some paces away. According to the prosecution story he took the girl inside the room, locked the door from inside, spread a mattress, asked Aminabai to lie down on it which the girl did and, then stripping her naked violated her person, stifling her cries by his hand. He then gave the girl two annas and asked her to go away. The girl then went to school but did not mention the happenings of the day to anybody there. She did not also tell her school chum Aminabai Gulamhusein.

Late in the evening when the girl was sitting in the family circle, her uncle Shamsudin noticed that she was looking uneasy. He started questioning the girl and with the assistance of Aminabai Gulamhusein who also was present, arrived at an inkling of the truth. On being further pressed the complainant Aminabai made a clean breest of the whole affair, the complainant then led her uncle to the accused's room. The accused who was sleeping in the room, was then handed over to the Police. and the statement of the complainant was recorded.

Dr. Nunan', the Police Surgeon was the first witness examined on behalf of the Prosecution. He deposed to having examined the girl on 23rd January at 1-40 p.m. He did not find any marks of violence on the girl's person. He stated that sexual intercourse could be had without leaving any external marks but said that in case of a forcible intercourse with a child he would expect to find some sort of injury.

The complainant, a girl of about eleven, then stepped into the witness box, and deposed to the above facts. When, however, she came to narrating the actual offence alleged, she felt extremely shy and tongue tied and His Worship ordered the Court to be cleared of all persons, excepting the parties and counsel.

Mr. Alreja appeared for the accused.

The case is proceeding.

JAIN CONFERENCE

—:o:—

The authorities of the Jain Conference wire from Junnar:—"Delegates and visitors to the Jain Conference, Junnar are informed that climatic conditions are normal. Cold is not severe and railway service is quite regular."

KHADARITE FRIENDS

—:o:—

New Society Formed.

A general meeting of the above Society was held on Sunday in the Congress House Compound when Shriyut P. R. Lele presided. The aims and objects of the Society as proposed by Mr. Baban Gokhle and seconded by Mr. Tripathi were adopted.

The immediate aim and object of the Society is to take a complete census and to prepare an exhaustive list of all habitual Khaddar wearers of both sexes primarily in Bombay and suburbs, subsequently in this Presidency and ultimately in the whole country.

KHADI CULT.

After a list of the Khadi wearers in the City of Bombay and suburbs has been prepared, spinning and weaving classes will be opened with the assistance and co-operation of its members and such outsiders who may desire or may be induced to take part in is, so that these arts without which Khaddar cult cannot possibly be encouraged, may be taken up by the general public in right earnest.

A Khadi Emporium will be opened in Bombay, in some central locality like Girgaum by collecting donations from wealthy gentlemen and bodies.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL.

—:o:—

WOMENS' COMMITTEE.

The Lahore Conference of Hindustani Sava Dal has appointed a Womens' Committee with six member namely:—

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Mrs. Rukmini Laxmipathi, Kumari Lajjavthi, Mrs. Umabai Kundapur, (Secretary) Dr N. S. Hardiker (Ex-Officio.)

The Committee was appointed with a view "to suggest ways and means to promote the aims of the H. S. Dal amongst women and also to report what changes if any are necessary in the course of training to suit it to women."

The Committee at a meeting decided to form an advisory Committee with 14 prominent ladies from all over India. It was further resolved immediately to open correspondence with important womens' institutions in the country with a view to get their suggestions in drawing and preparing a course of training for women as desired by the Lahore Conference of the Dal.

Those who sympathise with the movement and the object of the Dal are requested to send in their suggestions to Mrs. Umabai Kundapur, Karnatak Press, Hubli (Bombay Presidency.)

A POET HONOURED:

—:o:—

Diwan Bahadur G. S. Rao, presided on the function of presenting a handsome flower-pot by the Pathare Prabhu Social Club, on 2nd inst. to Mr. Ramrao Balkrishn Kirtikar, who had written poetical works in Marathi like 'Tufan' and 'Savitri,' at the age of 19 and 23, and had earned prizes from the Deccan Vernacular Translation Society, Poona, and who subsequently produced other poetical works like 'Shakuntala' and 'Pundalik,' etc. In welcoming Mr. Kirtikar's latest production of a synoptical translation of Bhagwat-Gita, in verse-in 'Sakya' metre-called the 'Gitaradhan,' and in token of gratitude for his forty years' constant service in supplying the institution with verses and songs, suitable to the occasion, connected with its different public functions, communal and otherwise, Mr. Rao referred to Mr. Kirtikar's manifold other activities and abilities in very enlogistic terms.

BUDDHA SOCIETY.

—:o:—

The usual fortnightly class of the Society will be conducted by Mr. Manekial. H. Vakil, on Sunday at 9.15 a.m. (S. T.) at Blavatsky Lodge, near French Bridge. The subject for the class will be "What is Religion?"

LECTURE ON QURAN.

—:o:—

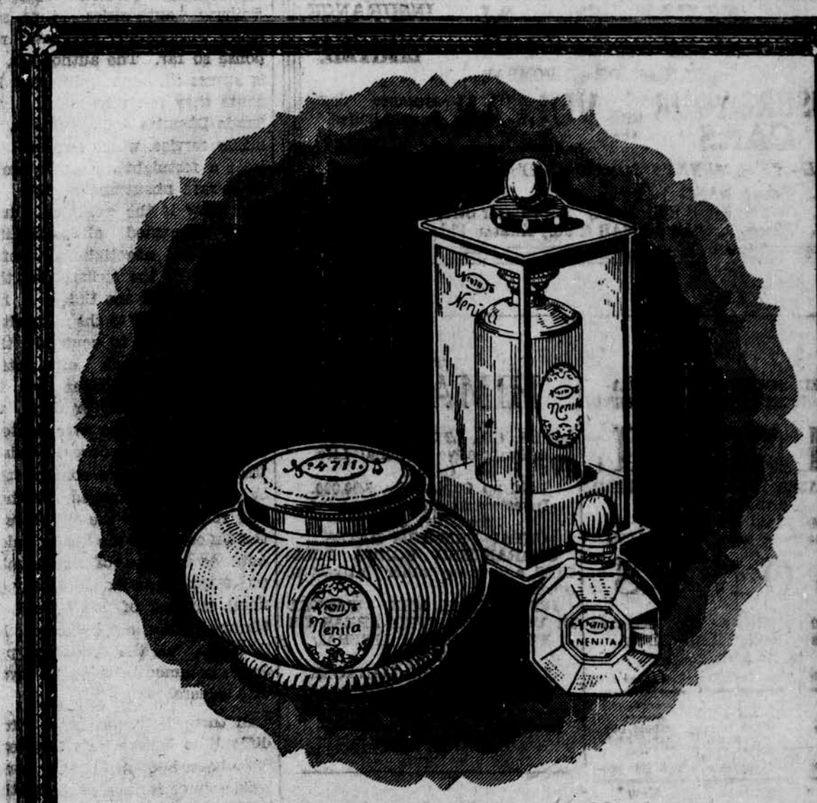
Moulvi Mohammad Ali M.A. (Cantab) will deliver a public lecture on Quran in Hindustani at Al-Ikhwan Hall 168-171, Bellasis Road, next to the Imperial Bank of India Byculla Branch (Memmi Building) on Sunday at 10 A.M. (S. T.)

All are cordially invited to attend.

Karma Yoga Ashram.

—:o:—

In the free dispensary run by Swami Ramanand at Kandivalli, 592 patients were treated during the month of January last. Medicine is given free to all patients as this dispensary is financially helped mainly by Seth Naranlal Bansilal. Owing to epidemic of measles and small-pox, many children of workmen from Dadar and Parel were treated and most of them recovered wonderfully. Several patients suffering from consumption are also being treated, and so far the progress is favourable.



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ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO DISPOSSES INDIANS.

MALAN COMMITTING BREACH OF PROMISE.

"Crisis Worse than Areas Bill."

The Transvaal Indian Congress, Johannesberg, have wired to the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, under date Feb. 4. as follows:—

A Select Committee has been appointed. Mr. Malan is moving the motion emphasised that the committee was to enquire and recommend legislation effectively to operate and close up loopholes in Gold Townsnip and law 1885 and 1919 and remove fears of the European community from the position arising from recent judgments favourable Indians.

The Select Committee is welcomed by Anti-Asiatics in and outside Parliament. The outlook is precarious, very gloomy, and millions of pounds worth Indian interests threatened and their very existence as a Transvaal Community is at stake. Effective operation of referred laws means the extinction of the community.

In short the crisis is worse than in the Areas Reservation Bill.

The Congress appealed to Mr. Malan and the Viceroy to adjourn sittings of the Committee to enable the Agent Indian Government to arrive and Messrs. Sastri and Bajpai sent out to assist the community to defend itself in the present case.

Mr. Malan refused adjournment of sittings. Failing best and ablest assistance from India the position will be irretreivably lost and Capetown Agreement will be a dead letter.

We earnestly appeal your Association to use every endeavour and send Mr. Sastri and Mr. Bajpai and move the Government of India to take effective and urgent action to adjourn sittings of the Committee, pending the arrival of assistance from India. Once again a helpless community prayfully appeals urgent action

LIBERAL KNIGHT'S LOSS!

—:o:—

Accused "Wanted" Everywhere

Further revelations in the case in which Ganesh Prasad is alleged to have cheated Sir Chimanlal Setalvad of a sum of Rs. 25 by presenting a bogus letter of introduction purported to be from Mr. Shanker Prasad, Deputy Accountant General of the Nizam's Government were made before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Friday when the police asked for a further remand of the accused in police custody.

In the course of their investigations the Police have ascertained that the accused had cheated several persons at different places like Delhi Hyderabad and Allahabad. The accused is "wanted" by the Police in different provinces on complaints of cheating and personification as a State official lodged against him.

The remand of the accused in custody till February 17 was granted.

On a complaint of theft lodged by Mrs. R. S. Clinton, the Bombay police have arrested Miss J. De Souza, a nurse aged 22. The accused being ill had to be removed to the G. T. Hospital.

Inspector Bailey in asking for a remand of the accused to police custody stated that Mrs. R. M. Clinton residing at Watson Annex lodged a complaint of housebreaking and theft in respect of property valued at about Rs. 156. The accused it appears was living for some time with the complainant and the police in the course of their enquiries recovered a part of the stolen property from the accused's trunk at her residence.

The accused was not present in Court as he was in Hospital.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 50.

VICTIMS OF ASPHALT.

—:o:—

Third Man Dies.

One more victim of the explosion which took place in the factory of Messrs. Mawson Verbon and Co. at Wadala died in the K. E. M. Hospital, thus bringing the deaths to three.

The Coroner held an inquest on the body of Dada Ganu, the victim, and after recording identification evidence adjourned further hearing to enable the police to make investigations.

PATHAN KILLS PATHAN.

—:o:—

Coroner's Jury's Verdict.

The Coroner held an inquest on Friday touching the death of Jaferkhan Alikhan, a Pathan, who was alleged to have been stabbed by Babelkhan, another Pathan, at Frere Road on Tuesday last.

The evidence showed that Babelkhan was fighting with a Pathan named Jerakhi when the deceased told Babelkhan not to quarrel. Babelkhan then turned on Jaferkhan and stabbed him with a knife.

Jaferkhan's stomach was cut open and his intestines protruded. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died on Friday. The jury returned a verdict of murder against the suspect.

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NEW YORK MARKET.

MAY.

New York, Feb. 7.	
Previous closing rate	15.91
To-day's opening rate	15.98
Difference	plus .07
To-day's closing rate	15.35
Difference	—.56

Broach expectation 262-0-0

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Liverpool, Feb. 7.	
Previous closing rate	3.43
To-day's opening rate	3.40
Difference	—.03
To-day's closing rate	3.42
Difference	—.01

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Feb. 7.	
Silver ready	20 2 0
	unchanged
Silver forward	19 14 0
Lower	0 1 0

Tone of market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Feb. 7.			
1st settlement	46	4	0
2nd settlement	45	6	0

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1930.

THE RAILWAY STRIKE.

—:o:—

After a brief spell of comparative peace in the Labour world of Bombay one more big strike has come upon us, one which affects not only Bombay but nearly the whole G. I. P. Railway Line. The strike was declared by the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union on Tuesday last and seems to be daily spreading and gaining intensity. The Government of India in their communique say that only 7,000 out of nearly one lakh of men have struck work. This seems hardly credible considering the existing dislocation of the traffic. At all events the number of strikers seems to increase rather than decrease. The number of affected centres too is steadily growing; and though some sort of train service has been kept up, it is far from what it ought to be. So far the position has been on the whole peaceful, but if such a big strike in a utility service is to continue indefinitely, the inconvenience to the public and the distress of the workmen are bound to be severe. It is a relief to know, however, that the Railwaymen's Union is a recognised responsible body of peacefully inclined workers, working on sound Trade Union lines under responsible leaders. Considering their interests at stake, the strikers have remained remarkably peaceful and will, it is to be hoped, continue to do so even if they should receive any provocation.

The strikers' demands, in general, seem to us to be perfectly legitimate. The most important ones relate to better wages for the low-paid employees, security of tenure, non-victimisation of Union officials, equitable hours of work and leave facilities and abolition of racial discrimination. These are most reasonable demands and have been, we understand, pressed upon the Railway authorities time and again without any adequate response so far. The authorities, it is suspected, were indifferent because they felt that under the Trade Disputes Act a strike in a utility service, which requires at least a fortnight's notice, would be a rare phenomenon. We do not know if the workmen have really exhausted all possibilities by way of negotiations before resorting to the strike. But they have, or rather the Union has, given due notice to the authorities. It is ridiculous to contend that tens of thousands of notices should have been given by the strikers individually or that the Trade Disputes Act ever contemplated such a procedure. It is also a travesty of facts to contend that the strike was hustled without due reference to the members of the Union under the Trade Unions Act. As a matter of fact, a ballot was taken at an extraordinary general meeting of the Union at Manmad when, according to Mr. Ginwalla, "all the delegates present unanimously voted in favour of a general strike."

In these circumstances it is difficult to believe that the workmen have launched the strike recklessly or for any purpose other than a purely economic one, though we feel that they would have done better to have adhered to their original resolution of having only one day's strike. Their bona-fides are further proved by the fact that the strike is approved by the G. I. P. Railway Staff Union, which has not actually joined it. If any further proof were needed it is provided by the prompt acceptance by the strike leaders of the suggestion of Mr. Giri, General Secretary, All-India Railwaymen's Federation, that a Board of Conciliation should be immediately appointed to settle the whole dispute as well as by the well-deserved snub which the President of the Union has given to the silly and mischievous suggestion of the half-baked leaders of the so-called Workers and Peasants' Party. The suggestion has also been endorsed by the G. I. P. Railway Staff Union, and it is gratifying to learn that Sir George Rainy has promised to consider it sympathetically. There need be no doubt or delay about the remedy. There can be no better alternative than a Conciliation Board. And if its appointment is unduly delayed, the public will not fail to put the responsibility on the Railway authorities and the Government. The strikers have real grievances, though we do not feel sure they exhausted milder methods before precipitating a general strike. But now that they have started one, they will be well advised, in their own interests as also in the interests of public peace, to maintain perfect non-violence even under provocation. The communique issued by the Government of India makes it all the more imperative that a Conciliation Board should immediately be appointed. For it virtually admits the strength of the strikers' case. Government assure the public that "the least possible time would be allowed to elapse before the outstanding requests of the men are dealt with" and that "in particular new and more generous pay rules are being prepared and likely to be brought into force in the course of a few weeks and a revision of the scales of pay of the lower paid employees has been engaging their attention for several months, and their proposals in regard to it are nearly ready." This is all very satisfactory. But Government must realise that hope deferred maketh the heart sick and that there must have been something very seriously wrong in their administration which is responsible for the unconscionable delay in satisfying the demands of the railway workers which they now implicitly admit to be just. They must, therefore, now act with courage and appoint a Conciliation Board the institution of which all the Labour organisations concerned have unanimously demanded.

A TIP AND A POSER.

—:o:—

Commenting upon the breaking-up of the second Liberal meeting at which the message of the Madras Liberal Federation was to be delivered, "The Times of India" gives our Liberal friends a tip which we wonder whether they will like and its comments certainly help the country, which is overwhelmingly behind the Congress, in putting them a poser which they will find it inconvenient to answer. Are they or are they not allies of the Government? This is the question the country is bound to ask them, now that their propaganda is being done through the columns of the Anglo-Indian Press and when they are certified by their new friends as the "allies of the Government in opposing the 'open conspiracy' to attain complete independence". Our contemporary also tells them that they are "the allies of Government in supporting the proposal for a Round Table Conference and in holding that Dominion Status is their goal". It rebukes Sir Pheroze Sethna for "explaining away" the Liberal attitude and for contending "surely the Liberals are not supporting Government and they are not its allies, as is made out in certain quarters". The journal gives them the tip that "they have got the men and they have got the money, if they care to make the most of these two assets in their party's favour". We do not know whether the Liberals have got the men. The attendance at their great All-India conclave at Madras hardly exceeded two hundred souls, while the attendance at the Lahore Congress was counted in thousands. But they certainly have the money and the Anglo-Indian Press is well aware of the utility of harnessing the financial ability in the cause of the Government. It has even the effrontery to ask the Liberals to accept the mischievous doctrine that those who are not for the Government are against it and desires them to fall in line with those reactionary forces that are always "for the Government". Will the Liberals take the tip and answer immediately the poser that the country puts them? Let them remember how Tory journals like the "Saturday Review" give precious little importance to them as a political force in India. The journal remarks that "it will be fatal to place reliance on Moderate aid. The "Morning Post" unkindly described them as "spiritless hacks" of the bureaucracy. We advise the Liberals to clear up their position. Otherwise a microscopic minority as they are, they stand the chance of being reduced to a still smaller and more ridiculous proportion.

SPIRITED STAND.

—:o:—

There is much more, evidently, behind the scenes in the Patel-Crerar controversy. We say Patel-Crerar controversy, because in the eyes of the official group in the Assembly and their henchmen the principle for which President Patel is fighting counts for nothing while the prestige of a bureaucrat who has bungled and bungled miserably counts for everything. But at the proper time Mr. Patel will, we have no doubt, state fully before the Assembly the reasons which actuated him in putting his foot down strongly on what was a deep-laid official plan to defy his powers and then the public appreciation of the spirited stand he has put up will be all the greater. According to the Assembly correspondent of the "Hindustan Times", a rude letter to President Patel from the Chief Commissioner of Delhi was the first step in the official move to browbeat him. The contribution which Sir James Crerar made to the process has, however, ricocheted upon himself. A ridiculous item in the campaign is the fact that Mr. Arthur Moore is on the war path, much to the chagrin of his European colleagues. "I am prepared at all times to state from my place in the House that I have no confidence in the Chair", he remarks in a signed article in the "Daily Chronicle". But he knows he is in a hopeless minority. Was it not lack of support from his own group and the official benches that induced him to withdraw his censure motion?

A WORD TO ENGLISHMEN IN INDIA.

PLEA FOR NEW OUTLOOK TOWARDS INDIA.

(BY J. D. JENKINS.)

I do not know how many Englishmen there are who read this journal but I am given to understand that there are a very good number. I wish to address these in particular. They will, I am sure, agree that, what is required to-day, as the most famous of all English Weeklies said the other day, is an enirely 'new outlook on the part of the people of Great Britain towards India." One thing we must never forget and it is this: while it is quite impossible to say when India will become free and a self-governing unit in the British Commonwealth, Great Britain has given the most solemn of all pledges that full responsible government is to be "the goal." The sooner all Englishmen both here and at Home, attune their minds to the thought that India is an equal; and that an Indian be he a Brahman, a Moslem or a Shudra—no matter to whatever caste he may belong—is entitled to just as much respect and consideration, (if anything he is entitled to much more) from us, as an American or a Japanese or the citizen of any other country.

IMPORTANT HISTORICAL FACT.

Further, we must never forget one important historical fact, namely, this, that India differs from, say, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, Australia, Canada and South Africa in this that, while all these "Dominions" or countries were conquered by the sword, India, on the other hand, was never conquered by us, with the sword, nor do we at the present hour, in point of fact, govern her by the sword. What actually happened and is happening is simply this, India was "conquered" by no other than Indians themselves. It is, in fact, nothing but a long story or history of Indians 'betraying' their own countrymen. All we have done was to go on reaping the fruits of betrayals and of what was being sown by others.

ABSURD VIEW.

It is, for example, wholly absurd to say that the British "won" the battle of Plassey. A handful of British troops were led by a Welshman—Robert Clive. The total number of troops led by Clive on the morning of the battle of Plassey were only three thousand, and of these about 900 were English. The same story is that of the battle of Assaye. Precisely the same story we have throughout the mutiny: a s small force of British and Indian troops well organised and disciplined, overthrowing in each case a mere rabble. At the present time, there are only 60,000 British troops in all India and 2,000 Civilians of pure English or Welsh descent and Mr. Gandhi thinks he can clear them out with his fountain pen. We are here, however, because the country is administered by Indians themselves; because Indians are 'what they are.' The moment, however, Indians cease to be 'what they are,' we shall, of course, have to "Buz off", so to speak at very short notice.

THE PROBLEM TO-DAY.

The question before us to-day is this: are we ready to get out of our minds the thought that in our relations with India, force is the only ultimate arbiter and consequently that we can impose our will in the last resort? Are we prepared to accord to India the right to withdraw from the British Commonwealth should she desire to do so, a right which anyhow, by implication, Britain has admitted in the case of South Africa and Canada and all the other Dominions? The "great danger" lies not here in India but in Britain itself.

IRISH EXAMPLE.

There are great and enormously powerful vested interests at work constantly seeking to inflame the British electorate against all things Indian. The "politically-minded" Indian again, possesses a "grievance complex" and he continually harps on the past with its many mistakes and now refuses to recognize England good faith. Ireland was for a thousand years grossly misgoverned, because the average Englishman had no imagination and refused, or failed to see, the Southern Irishman's point of view. In the end, he had to climb down and had to give away more than Irishmen ever dared to ask for previously. It is impossible to exaggerate the good that would result from a 'pucca' British-Indian friendship. An alliance of the British and Indian peoples would have, as the "Spectator" pointed out recently—"an influence upon world peace impossible to overestimate. The British people have a great opportunity at the present time of winning Indian friendship. Will they rise to the occasion?"

OVERDUE POLITICAL CHANGE.

One word more: to quote the "Spectator" again:—"It is not with the inarticulate masses that we have to deal. The presence of Extremists on any considerable scale is, and has always been, a pretty sure sign that political change of some sort is overdue, and, as we know, such political changes are often brought about by the 'Extremists.' The American Civil War of Independence was won by a 'Minority.' The Irish Free State was established as a result of the acts of the "Extremists." I am not defending Extremists. I am only quoting and stating facts.

WHAT BOMBAY READ 100 YEARS AGO.

GLEANINGS FROM "BOMBAY SMACHAR" OF 1828.

The "Bombay Samachar" is the oldest of Bombay's newspapers. A perusal of its files reveals interesting sidelights on life in Bombay and elsewhere a hundred years ago. We propose publishing from time to time extracts from the old files of the "Bombay Samachar". The following extracts are from the "Samachar" of 1828:—

"Bombay Samachar",
30th June, 1828.

THE NEW PRINTING MACHINE.

The "Times" of London is printed in the new printing machine, which is said to be the work of Mr. Koning. The speed at which this machine turns out copies is surprisingly great, as many as 1,100 copies being printed in one hour. This machine has, however, now been replaced by another one, whose turn-out has reached the astounding figure of 4,000 copies an hour, or almost 70 copies a minute. The printed matter, in spite of the quick turn-out, is of a very high quality, being very clean and distinct.

The "Times" is no doubt very eloquent in its praise of Mr. Augustus Applegarth, who has constructed this new machine. It pays great tribute to the skill of the mechanic; and adds hopefully that improvements and additions to the machine will be forthcoming from other mechanics.

WHEN WAS CRIMINAL LAW INTRODUCED IN INDIA?

It appears from the "Bombay Samachar" of November 3, 1828, that the House of Commons passed a motion in favour of introducing the British Criminal Law in British India on June 4, 1828. The "Bombay Samachar" of that date says:—

The House of Commons,
4th June, 1828.

Mr. Wind (?), after speaking on various subjects, brought forward a motion to introduce Criminal Law in British India. He said that the application of Criminal Law in England and other Western countries had produced good results by lessening crime and increasing the welfare and safety of society as a whole; and he saw no reason why India, whose welfare they had most at heart, should not benefit likewise by the same Law.

Mr. Ferguson and Sir H. East seconded this proposition; and leave was granted to introduce a Bill for the purpose.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

A hundred years ago the East India Company had in its employment astronomers and the residence of John Kermin, the Astronomer of the East India Company, was near the Colaba Observatory. The "Bombay Samachar" of March 1, 1828, says:—

A new observatory is to be built at Colaba by the Government. The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the building will be performed in the presence of H. E. the Governor at 4 p.m. on next Wednesday. The ceremony will be an interesting one to witness; and it is expected that a great gathering of distinguished personages will be present on the occasion. The site chosen for the building is next to the residence of John Kermin, the well-known

(Continued on next page.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

Nahas Pasha's Hopes.

When the Wafd Party returned to power in Egypt as a result of the recent general elections and that country returned to constitutional government with Nahas Pasha at the head of the new cabinet, the Tory Press painted a lurid picture of the difficulties the MacDonald Government would have in dealing with a set of "impossible" men at Cairo, who were regarded as being only too anxious, in Tory eyes, to wreck the draft agreement proposed by the MacDonald Government. The practically unanimous adoption by the Egyptian Parliament of Nahas Pasha's motion to negotiate an Anglo-Egyptian treaty on the basis of the British proposals indicates how prejudiced and false the Tory view is. Nahas Pasha significantly declared that the "spirit of justice existed on both sides" and was confident that when such a spirit exists agreement was possible. It should be, if a policy of 'give and take' is followed on both sides but the Wafd cannot be expected to agree to any terms which will impair the independent and sovereign status of Egypt.

Excellent Beginning.

General Berenguer, the successor of General Primo de Rivera in the Spanish Premiership, which his countrymen hope will not turn out to be dictatorship, has made an excellent beginning in reconciling the people to the new regime. A Royal decree grants amnesty to all persons condemned or on trial for sedition under the de Rivera regime. This political amnesty will render free again those experienced politicians and men with distinguished record in the field of literature whom de Rivera had clapped into prison because they spoke out their mind freely against his autocratic rule. The decree also reinstates dismissed officials and seeks to conciliate the younger generation by allowing re-entry into military academies to students expelled from them. The restoration to their posts of victimised army officers was expected but General Berenguer will be well advised to call together the Constituent Assembly and give an assurance that he desires to rule as the head of a cabinet responsible to the Spanish Parliament.

A Quarrel With Tools.

Some unfortunate deaths having occurred owing to the misuse of Primus stoves, the Bombay Municipal Corporation gravely discussed whether the time had not arrived for putting a legislative ban on the use of such stoves. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, of all men, moved a resolution to that effect. Someone pointed out that the ban would have to be extended to all stoves of the Primus type. Another observed that the matter fell within the purview of the Government of India. It was left for Mrs. Avantikabai to suggest that girls might be taught the right use of stoves. She must have seen numbers of little boy scouts and girl guides using the Primus stove with the same ease with which a practised smoker lights a match. However, after the Commissioner had said all that he had to say on the subject, it was resolved to refer the matter to him "for his remarks." It remains to be seen whether the next ban to be propopsed will be on swimming without proper safeguards.

Welcome Assurance.

Mr. Aney, the redoubtable Responsivist member of the Assembly and also a member of the Select Committee on the Income-Tax Act Amending Bill, complained in the Assembly that the person who brought the Committee's report for his signature would not even wait until he had gone through the report, with the result that the report was presented without his signature. The Finance Member kindly assured Mr. Aney that steps would be taken in the future to prevent the recurrence of this experience. We welcome the assurance. A member of the Parliament of India, and of a Select Committee to boot, may well be allowed to read the whole of the Committee's report before signing it, even if it be that the member's signature or its omission may not make much difference in the opinion of Government.

What He Already Knew.

Henpecked Husband—"I'm homesick".
Wife—"But you are at home."
Henpecked Husband (resignedly) "I know."

WORLD OF SPORT.

HINTS FOR RACEGOERS.

Horses Likely To Pay For A Following.

(BY "PILOT")

The Grand Western Handicap holds pride of place at Mahaluxmi to-day. This event has attracted some smart performers and an excellent race is in prospect.

* * * *

The Rajpipla stable expect to appropriate this prize either with SHIPSHAPE or HIGHNESS. Both must be in the fighting.

Two others who must add plenty of life to the finish are DE BEERS II and LONG REIGN.

Godfrey has hopes of a double and ACUMEN should provide him with at least one winner. The son of Blink looks a "good" thing in the Druids Lodge Handicap.

EASTERN ESSEX must be reckoned with again.

AFFABLE is a danger to the best here.

ALCOR has twice disappointed, but the Mysore owned gelding should be backed to win the Manton Plate.

DESERT SUN must be troubling the judge if he can reproduce the gallop shown in the Adelaide Plate last Wednesday.

If KILDERKIN is ridden patiently he should pick up the spoils for the Abberley Plate.

RAJKUMAR'S presence here spells the big danger and EAGLE'S PREY is very well in.

The form book points to the good chance held by BLACK JEST in the Gatwick Plate. A soft sort but bound to be thereabouts under firm handling.

MEENA and CANTIRE are worth a flutter at a long price.

SHEEMA is afforded another winning opportunity in the Gaye Plate, Division I.

WALIDA will doubtless take a lot of beating if he starts here.

Keep an eye on JALMOOD who usually wins at a nice price.

It is time that PRINCE EDWARD won a race of some sort and I have an idea that he will do the trick in the second division of the Gaye Plate.

MANJI and MOOFID are two horses inform and must be followed again.

LE TOUQUET can win the Gough Memorial Plate, Division I.

MOON SPARK is in such excellent fettle that he must be a fighting factor.

SHAHZAMAN is expected to carry the orange livery with prominence.

AKRAM strikes me as a good thing in Division II.

WARWICK and LANG should provide the opposition.

Selection By "Senex"

—:o:—

2-15 P.M.
THE GOUGH MEMORIAL PLATE.
Div. II.

AKRAM	1
GOOD TIME	2
ORANGE PRINCE	3

2-45 P.M.
THE GOUGH MEMORIAL PLATE.
Div. I.

LE TOUQUET	1
NOFAL	2
SULTANA	3

3-15 P.M.
THE GATWICK PLATE.

BLACK JEST	1
FESTIVE WREATH	2
SUNNYMOVA	3

3-45 P.M.
THE MANTON PLATE.

ALCOR	1
RAPHAEL	2
DESERT SUN	3

4-45 P.M.
THE GAYE PLATE.—Div. I

WALIDA	1
SHEEMA	2
SARSAM	3

4-45 P.M.
THE ABBERLEY PLATE.

EAGLE'S PREY	1
RAJKUMAR	2
KILDERKIN	3

5-15 P.M.
THE GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP.

HIGHNESS	1
DE BEERS II	2
TURBERVILLE	3

5-45 P.M.
THE DRUIDS LODGE HANDICAP.

ACUMEN	1
EASTERN ESSEX	2
SUN ARCH	3

6-15 P.M.

MOOFID	1
PRINCE EDWARD	2
CARDINAL	3

HARD COURT TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

—:o:—

The results of the matches played on Thursday are as under:

Gent's Singles: B H Khardekar beat Ramnath Chopra. 6—4. 6—4. (4th round)

U D Rangarao beat B C V Mehta 6—1 6—1 (5th round)

Gent's Doubles: (Semi-Final)—N R Suvarna and B H Khardekar beat H Kohloff and E W D'Cunha. 6—4 7—5

Mixed Doubles: Mrs. Davidson and T W Brough beat Miss Lecla Row and R A Wagle. 6—3 3—6 6—3

Saturday and Sunday, the 8th and 9th instant there will be Semi-Finals and 3 Finals.

On Monday there will be Two-Finals, and the prize-distribution ceremony, when Lady Sykes will distribute the prizes.

Results of the matches played yesterday.

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES. (5th round).

B. H. Khardekar beat W. N. Ghorpade 4—6, 6—4, 6—3.

MIXED DOUBLES. (Semi-Finals).

Miss D. Moran & U. D. Rangarao beat Miss Coplestone & A. C. Perera. 6—1, 6—1.

Mrs. Davidson & T. W. Brough beat Mrs. R. E. Portlock & J. A.D. Naoroji. 6—2. 6—3.

Finals To Be Played On Monday.

—:o:—

The finals in the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis Tournament will be played on Monday 10th instant. Lady Sykes will distribute the prizes.

Going to the Races?

Be Sure You Are Equipped with

BINOCULARS
OR
FIELD-GLASSES
BY

Busch

and increase your enjoyment 100%.

There is a BUSCH product to fill every need and suit any pocket.

Stocks held by :—

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B.6.

PRECARIOUS POSITION OF BOMBAY MILLS,

3 Crores Of Trade Losses In A Year.

SHAREHOLDERS LOSE 7 CRORES CAPITAL AND AGENTS 1½ CRORE IN 3 YEARS.

75 Lacs For Improvements.

The precarious position of the cotton mill industry in Bombay will be vividly realised by a perusal of the figures which have recently been compiled. Some days ago we published a statement showing the position of the industry uptil 31st December, 1928. The results of 1929 though not yet fully tabulated, do not appear to be any better. It may be here added that out of the 13 mills not included in that statement, 8 were in liquidation.

POSITION OF COMPANIES.

It appears that almost all the capital of the industry is locked up in plant and block account and very little is available for expansion or improvements. It has not been possible to make any substantial additions to the Depreciation Fund since 1924, the present fund having been largely built up during the boom period. Also, there is a serious lack of borrowing power. The plant and liquid assets are already pledged to the extent of about 8 crores, and trade liabilities amount to another 8 crores. The cash and investment accounts are low at less than 3 crores, while the debts due are about 2 crores. In 1928 alone, taking depreciation into account the industry in Bombay lost 3 crores on trading account.

SHAREHOLDERS' LOSSES.

But the shareholders' total loss of capital on account of mills taken into liquidation or reconstructed has run up to nearly 7 crores in the last three years.

Nine mills reduced their capital from 8-1/2 crores to under 3 crores. New capital had to be supplied, mostly by the Managing Agents, to the extent of 1-1/4 crore.

Ten mills were taken into liquidation and reconstructed. Their original paid-up capital was about 2-1/2 crores, but the price realised by sale was only half that figure.

Besides the 7 crores lost in these nineteen mills, another four mills that are now in liquidation, with a capital of nearly a crore, will pile up their part of the losses.

MANAGING AGENTS' LOSSES.

The Managing Agents have fared no better in the same three years. They have given up some 18 lakhs of their minimum commissions, and lost about 85 lakhs in the financing of the mills under their control. Another 54 lakhs loss is likely in the four mills now under liquidation. 2.70 crores of the advances by the Managing Agents to the mills has been converted into capital in course of reconstruction schemes.

They have not only guaranteed all the loans to the mills, but have themselves advanced large sums at rates at or below the bank rate.

MILL-OWNERS IN ACTION: IMPROVEMENTS.

But the mill-owners have not been idling or neglecting their business, despite the depressing losses. Most of the recommendations so far made from all quarters to reorganise the industry have been examined and many of these proposals are being put into execution. They have spent about 75 lakhs in the installation of new machinery and alterations or renovations of older types.

The scheme of Standardisation and Rationalisation as approved by the Fawcett Committee has been finally adopted. It is understood that a standard list of wages has been prepared which incorporates the dear food allowance with the basic wage and does away with the proposed 7-1/2 per cent. cut in weavers' wages.

Five mills containing 135,000 spindles have completely changed over to the High Draft system; a large number have already introduced it partially; and a number of others are experimenting with it.

Twelve mills are working the two-side system in the spinning department and others have increased the length of the frame with the object of increasing the output per spinner. Cheese and Beam winding has been taken up in a number of mills.

As regards weaving, certain mills have been experimenting with various types of automatic looms such as the Toyoda loom, the Northrop loom, the Vickers-Stafford loom and the Whittaker and Valentine Attachments.

WHAT BOMBAY READ 100 YEARS AGO.

(ontinued from previous page.)

astronomer of the East India Company.

TOWERS OF SILENCE.

The Parsis who lived in Gujarat were always keen on building new Towers of Silence for the disposal of the dead and any one who built such a tower was considered to have performed a most meritorious act. On February 4, 1828, a new Tower of Silence was opened at Surat. The "Bombay Samachar" of February 11, 1828, thus records the news:—

"Bombay Samachar",
11th February, 1828.

News has been received from Surat that the opening ceremony of a new Parsi Tower of Silence has been performed. The ceremony took place on the 4th instant. No detailed particulars have been yet received with regard to the news; but the message states that there was a great gathering on the occasion. Parsis who are residing in Surat and elsewhere met in such great numbers that one had never witnessed before such a grand gathering of Parsis.

During the ceremony, a resolution was passed to construct four other Towers of Silence; one at Broach, one at Mandvi, one at Dumas, and one at Bulsar. Funds raised for this purpose amounted to Rs. 20,000. It does great credit to the Parsi Panchayat of Surat to conceive and put into execution such a gigantic scheme. The construction of new Towers of Silence is most necessary at these four places, where the Parsi population has of late greatly increased, and is still increasing.

The expense of constructing these four Towers of Silence will be Rs. 70,000; that is, Rs. 50,000 more than the funds collected. The cost of construction of the Tower of Silence at Surat has been Rs. 60,000 to Rs. 70,000; and if we form a rough estimate of the total expenses incurred by Parsis to visit the Tower of Silence for the ceremony from various places in the Presiency, it will come to about two lakhs of rupees.

IGNORANCE OF VERNACULARS.

The following story which had appeared in the Government Gazette of Calcutta was reproduced by the "Bombay Samachar" of February 28, 1828:—

Government Gazette,
28th February, 1828.

Some of the Europeans who have newly come to India do not know a word of Bengali or other vernacular languages, with the result that sometimes they make mistakes which prove fatal to themselves. The following news is an instance in point:—

A young gentleman who has very lately come from England wished to visit the Ganges. In a small boat, he set out on the trip with a few Indian rowers. He had not gone far, when a fearful wind began to blow from the north-east. The boat which the Englishman had chosen was a very old and worn-out one, and had great chinks in some of its planks. Those on the shore who had noticed this fact, kept a watchful eye on his boat, for they knew that it was very likely to meet with disaster. The boat was driven by the force of wind and waves towards another European ship which was anchored in the river. Those who were on board the ship well knew that the boat would soon strike the ship and be wrecked. To avoid the disaster, they called out to the Indians in their own English tongue: "Row, row!" Now the word "row", which in English means to ply the oars, means in Hindusthani "stay" or "stop"; so the rowers stopped rowing. The inevitable happened; and the boat clashed violently with the ship and was broken to splinters. Some of the Indians managed to save themselves by clinging to the ship; but the ill-fated European was washed away by the furious waves; and though 30 to 40 boats were sent out for his rescue, he was submerged into the waves before help could reach him.

—:o:—

PRODUCTION OF SALT IN INDIA.

—:o:—

Mr. Manu Subedar On How To Encourage It.

Mr. Manu Subedar, Technical Adviser to the Jodhpur State, was examined by the Indian Tariff Board, on Thursday, in connection with the salt industry. The Board has been asked to report whether, having regard to all relevant consideration, it is desirable in the national interest that steps should be taken to encourage the production of salt in India suitable for consumption in those markets which are at present largely supplied from abroad and if so, what measures they recommend. Mr. Subedar pointed out that Pachpadra salt manufactured by the Rajputana Works was of the finest quality and that the State was in a position to meet the requirements of the consumers in Behar and Bengal. He also urged that if there was a general desire to utilise the Rajputana Works for the purposes of replacing imported salt in Bengal, the Jodhpur Darbar would be prepared to consider all reasonable suggestions in that connection.

Examined by the Chairman (Sir Padamji Ginwalla) the witness said he was authorised by the State to give any information to the Board with regard to the cost of production of salt, freight charges, etc. He suggested that if some concessions were given to the State in respect of freight charges, they would be able to reach the market in Behar and Bengal.

Chairman: The question is not whether the Board should encourage the Jodhpur Darbar in the manufacture of salt, but whether it will be in a position to sell salt at the cheapest price in the market.

The witness replied in the affirmative.

INTERESTS OF GOVERNMENT AND TAX-PAYER.

Referring to the interests of the Government and the taxpayer the witness stated that the Tariff Board could not ignore either of these. From the point of view of the Government any increase in the production of salt was likely to reduce the incidence of supervision and other costs, which may be an advantage not merely to the consumer in Bengal but to all consumers of salt produced by the Government, unless the advantage arising in this manner was set aside and especially earmarked for orders booked and deliveries made at certain centres in Behar and Bengal not now reached by the salt produced from the Government salt works in Rajputana.

From the point of view of the collection of duty and the security for this collection, arrangements for the protection of Government salt works against any illicit practices were fairly complete, and without any additional cost duties could be collected. The whole question seemed to turn on the question of freight. It was possible to so adjust freight rates from the Rajputana salt resources to any portion of the Bengal market as to make the total inclusive rate for salt at certain centres equal to the rates at which imported salt could be sold at those centres.

JODHPUR DURBAR'S OFFER.

As ultimate proprietors of the salt works, the Jodhpur Darbar would like to see more salt produced at these places if it was convenient to everybody else and if the Tariff Board accepted the suggestions made. They would also like to see the activities of their subjects engaged in that industry expand. It was a class who had in the past been put to considerable suffering and was fully deserving of sympathy. If there was a general desire to utilise the Rajputana works for the purposes, of replacing imported salt in Bengal, the Jodhpur Darbar would not be unwilling to consider all reasonable suggestions made and to co-operate in the matter so far as the carrying of traffic on the railway line owned by them concerned.

SALT AND RAILWAY FRAIGHT.

—:o:—

Tariff Board Enquiry.

Sir Ernest Jackson, Agent of the B.B. and C.I. Railway and Mr. H. P. Ball, General Traffic Manager, gave evidence before the Tariff Board at its resumed sitting in Bombay on Friday on the present volume and direction of traffic in salt on their railway system. Witness assured the Board that the Railway administration would consider favourably any proposals in regard to the reduction in freights to help large-scale production of salt in India.

It was stated that the volume of salt traffic carried by the Railway averaged nearly 500,000 tons during the last three years and the aggregate freight derived therefrom amounted to about Rs. 46,00,000 per year. The earnings from salt traffic represented approximately 6.3 per cent. of the total earnings from goods traffic. Salt manufactured at stations on the B.B. and C.I. Railway and at Pachbhadra on the Jodhpur Railway was sent from Bhayndar and Mirza Road ta places in the Bombay, Thana, Surat, Broach, Khandesh and Poona Distircts, Southern Mahratta Country, the Central Provinces and the Nizam's Dominions. From the Sambhar branch salt was sent to places in Rajputana, Central India Agency, Delhi Province, Bihar and Orissa and the United Provinces.

As regards existing rates for the transport of salt the classified rate for salt was first class, that is 0.38 pie per maund per mile plus terminals, but wagon load consignments were charged except where special or station-to-station rates were quoted. A large number of special or station-to-station rates were quoted to stations on the R. and K. and Bengal and N. W. Railways situated in the United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa, in conjunction with those railways.

ALL-INDIA OLYMPICS AT ALLAHABAD.

—:o:—

Bombay University Team.

The Bombay University Team competing at the All-India Olympic Meeting to be held at Allahabad on the 7th and 8th instant will leave tonight for Allahabad. The Team will consist of:—

Mr. V. R. Basrur (Royal Institute of Science) competing for one and five mile races;

Mr. Joachim Saldanha (St. Xavier's College) competing for 100 and 220 yards;

Mr. J. A. Rubens (St. Xavier's College) competing for quarter and half mile races;

Mr. K. V. Bhandarkar (Wilson College) competing for half mile; and Mr. P. B. Kaikobad (Grant Medical College) competing for high jump and long jump.

Mr. K. Eapen Vergese, Secretary of the Students' Branch of the local Y.M.C.A. will accompany and supervise the Team.

H. E. MIRZA SYED HASAN TAQIZADEH.

PERSIAN PLENIPOTENTIARY IN BRITAIN.

(BY G. K. N.)

Among the literary fraternities in Great Britain interested in the Near and Middle East as well as the Far East the most solid as to activities is the "Central Asian Society." It is composed for the most part of military satraps. They all have intimate knowledge of parts of Asia or Africa. Lord Peel is the President and most of the office-bearers and members of its Council are men whose names are famous as the dual controllers of the British sword and the English pen. Their standpoint is ordinarily imperialistic. But quite a goodly number are alive to the democratic urge.

STUDY OF LANGUAGES.

The latest issue of the journal of "Central Asian Society" presents contents of vivid moment. They may be noticed on another occasion. It is very pleasing to find that a Persian of prominence has been elected an Honorary Vice-President of the Society along with the Marquis of Zetland who was Governor of Bengal as Lord Ronaldshay. Not long ago there were few men with linguistic talents in Persia proper. (The country never lacked acute brains.) But thanks to the number of pupils who are being sent abroad every year by Reza Shah's Government, in a few years there will be more Persians thoroughly at home at least in French, German and Russian than there are or will be Indians by then. The English language to-day does suffice for most cultural purposes. But, as a correspondent recently complained from London, the unfortunate strained relations between Indians and Englishmen do not permit of that close intercourse which is necessary for a foreign student. With the spread of the English language the necessity of acquiring a Continental tongue becomes less patent. Yet the intellectual Asiatic who is not welcome in England must have something else to fall back upon. Which European idiom would suit Persia's requirements? While the American mission was there with Dr. Mulspaugh, English appeared to be making headway towards eventual supremacy shared by Persian. Since the departure of the American mission that prospect has disappeared along with the excellent Quarterly Reports. French would appear to have asserted itself again, though with partial success. The "Messanger de Teheran" is the only foreign newspaper in Persia. Closer rapproachement's with the Soviets means the protrusion claims of Russia. However, it will take long before English loses its hold on or charm for Asia.

ACCOMPLISHED STATESMAN.

In the circumstances Asiatics would warmly welcome a new phenomenon: Persia has been able to send out as her plenipotentiary to St. Jame's a man of outstanding ability, H. E. Mirza Syed Hasan Taqizadeh, capable of holding his own against Englishmen in the province of their mother-tongue In the "Central Asian Society" he will not find himself a fish out of water. Being a Persian by birth and statesman by profession, the Mirza will be able to derive more advantage than embarrassment from contact with his colleagues, the repositories of encyclopaedic information.

This is the proper opportunity to acquaint our readers with H. E Mirza Syed Hasan Taqizadeh.—Mr Ardeshir Edalji Reporter, who has been resident in Persia for the last thirty-five years often wrote and spoke to me of Mr. Taqizadeh Other correspondents have shown how much we Parsis have lost by not getting in contact with him earlier. Very soon shiploads of Parsis will be leaving for Europe And I hope those who have outgrown their parochial outlook will make it a point to pay a friendly visit, if not, as I wish a respectful call on, the highly accomplished exponent of the civilization of modern Iran in Great Britain.

Mr. Taqizadeh came into prominence long before he was elected a member of the first Majlis in 1906. He took a dangerously active part in the framing of the Constitution. It was the foundation of the first Parliament. His revolutionary innovations were vehemently resented by the then Shah. Ahmed Ali Shah was not enamoured of the fundamentals of liberty and equality. Fraternity he could not possibly bring himself to understand. He had, however, to make believe he could. Mr. Taqizadeh was a thorn in the flesh of the nearly dethroned monarch. Very soon the rebellious people and the crest-fallen King parted company. The people's party bombarded the Shah's forces. Mr. Taqizadeh led his followers. They were pursued till they found safety in the British Legation. This was in June 1908. The infuriated Shah demanded from the British Legation instant delivery of his refugee subjects. He condescended to stipulate that Taqizadeh would be granted pardon if he pledged himelf to leave Persia for a couple of years. The Shah knew little of the limitations of a constitutional monarch like King Edward. He telegraphed to the latter protesting against the action of the British Minister at Teheran. King Edward sent a reply which has acquired a place in the annals of Persia.

"I have no interest or desire to intervene in any way in the internal affairs of your country, which I hope you will govern as a constitutional sovereign with justice and humanity. Nobody has been invited to take refuge in my Legation at Teheran, and, although certain of your subjects have sought refuge there in fear of their lives. Your Majesty is well aware that it is not the custom of your country to refuse asylum to refugees who are not guilty of crime. Those that are already in my Legation will leave on satisfactory guarantees being given."

IN LONDON AND AMERICA.

Soon after Taqizadeh went to London. He was warmly welcomed by the late Professor Browne. With the advent of more propitious times he returned home in 1909. At once he took up his rightful position as the chief of the Democrats in the second Majlis. He pressed for further reforms and there was again started a period of persecutions. Like every other man of mark, Mirza Taqizadeh was the target of the fanatic priesthood maddened with chagrin. He was denounced as a Kafir. He was placed beyond the protective bounds of Islam. This piece of bad luck was a progenitor of much good. After returning to Europe he took a trip to United States and there the Persian man of talents earned his living as a journalist.

During the Great War Taqizadeh was on the horns of dilemma. His sympathies were genuine with Britain. But he hated the Russians. The hatred got the better of his sympathies and impelled him to take up his residence in Germany and the cause of Central powers. And yet, soon after it fell to his lot to draw up the Commercial treaty between the Soviets and his own country. Next we find him as a representative of Persia at the Philadelphia Exposition of 1926. This time he appeared in the United States as a personage of consequence. Judging from men of the type of Mr. Taqizadeh it is obvious that no country in the Orient has better genius of adapting itself, without losing national traits, to the requirements of modern progress than resurgent Persia.

SOLIDARITY OF G.I.P. WORKERS TELLS!

(Continued from page 16).

from various stations up-country during the course of the day all of which report very encouragingly about the progress in the Railway strike situation and some report its spread to new centres which were unaffected by the strike so far. Saugor and Pathainia stations report that the station staff in both stations struck work at 11 a.m. to-day. Maira station reports "strike complete" by 11 a.m. to-day. Gulbarga and Saugor centres report that all their staff who are members of the Union have gone on strike.

The resolve of the men to continue the strike in all stations which are already on strike is gaining strength, is shown from all reports which arrived in this office to-day. The Bombay Office of the Union has directed all the outside centres to go on with the strike till further instructions.—Free Press.

SIGNALLERS AND CLERICAL STAFF DOWN TOOLS.

—:o:—

POONA, Feb. 7.

Signallers and clerical staff in Poona Station struck work this morning, causing considerable delay in railway traffic. The Bombay-Poona Express arrived over one hour late.—A.P.

MIND YOUR BUSINESS.

—:o:—

Snub To Deshpande & Co.

Mr. Ruikar, President of the Railwaymen's Union writes:

My attention has been drawn to a leaflet issued by the Workers' and Peasants' Party in connection with the G.I.P. Railway strike. While I cannot thank the Workers' and Peasants' Party for the sympathy that they have expressed for the G.I.P. Railway strikers, I cannot but emphatically contradict the mischievous statements made by the Secretary of the Party in the statement. Though the signatory is poor Mr. Adhikari, I know the real brain behind the statement is not his. Though the Party has a pompous name behind its membership does not exceed a handful of people, who are swelled up with the false idea of leadership. Whatever statements I have made in public, as regards the strike and its settlement, have been made with the full consent of the Strike Committee, including Mr. D. B. Kulkarni and Mr. V. B. Purandare, and a statement signed by these members approving all my suggestions in public supporting Mr. Giri's suggestion for conciliation for the strike is still in my possession. The G.I.P. Railway workers know who is who, in the movement and are in no mood to take these silly suggestions of Deshpande and Co. in a serious fashion. I will advise Deshpande and Co. to devote their attention to their Union, rather than dabble in strikes, for the conduct of which they had done practically nothing.

My suggestion has got the full approval of my Strike Committee and my Union members and however the worthy Secretary of the Workers' and Peasants' Party may fret and fume, this fact cannot be ignored. I can only warn these childish leaders of the Party that these disruptive tactics are only going to strengthen the hands of the Railway Administration, rather than support the workers' cause. Having most miserably bungled and mismanaged, the affairs and strike of the Girni Kamgar Union, if Deshpande and Co., think that they can play the silly tricks in G.I.P. Railway Union they are living in a fool's paradise.

RALLY TO CAUSE OF JUSTICE AND HUMANITY.

—:o:—

Appeal To Public And Mercantile Community.

BOMBAY, Feb. 7.

The Hony. Secretary of the Labour Sub-Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee issues the following to the Press:—

The General Strike declared by the workers of the G.I.P. Railway has now gone on for four days and as day passes day it is gathering strength. There is no doubt that every attempt will be made by the administration to belittle the gravity of the situation as also to break the solidarity of the rank and file by notices of an intimidatory character, allurements of higher emoluments, show of force, victimisation and the like. If once the magnificent manner the workers have all these days conducted the strike is demoralised, their defeat is certain. If on the other hand grim determination and adherence to non-violence continues to be the sheet-anchor of the workers, their victory will only be a question of time. It is necessary, that the leaders of the workers and the rank and file should exercise the necessary self-restraint.

STATE CONTROL IN INDIA.

The way of the world to-day is in the direction of public control of public utility services and means of production and distribution. Municipalisation and nationalisation of industries are claimed to be the one remedy for the ills of modern industrialism captained and controlled by organised capitalism. But, strangely enough State control of Indian Railways has turned out to be nothing better for the workers. The might of the Government and "loyalty" of the Anglo-Indian and European staff will be used to the fullest advantage in this case to crush the brave fight the workers are putting up to get their most modest and reasonable grievances redressed.

ADMINISTRATION'S RESPONSIBILITY.

But the experience of the last four days has demonstrated the wonderful solidarity of the rank and file. Put in a nut-shell, the transport workers demand a living wage, better conditions of work, better housing facilities, no victimisation, no racial discrimination, adequate facilities for leave and no dismissal without proper enquiry. They also demand that the present system of medical examination should go. The frantic efforts of the authorities, without conceding the very moderate demands of the workers, to cajole and coerce the workers into submission will only rouse general indignation. The Agent's communiques about the local and through services being maintained should be taken with a grain of salt, especially when we all know that there is visible and material disorganisation of traffic throughout the line. If the situation is allowed to develop, as it promises to be, there will naturally be considerable inconvenience to the public. But the public will realise that this inconvenience is not due to the workers but is the result of the unbending attitude of the administration. The administration alone shall have to answer for the loss to trade and commerce consequent on this deadlock.

CALL TO THE PUBLIC.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress, in a recent statement to the Press has appealed to the public to take a longer and sympathetic view of the situation. It is not enough that they sympathise with the strikers. They should in all ways actively support the demands of the workers by monetary help, public meetings and demonstrations. The Mercantile community which stands to suffer a great deal in its trade should exert all its pressure on the Government of India and the Railway administration to bring about a speedy settlement of the dispute.

RALLY TO CAUSE OF JUSTICE AND HUMANITY.

The G.I.P. Railway workers today are fighting the cause of Transport Labour as a whole. The sister Railway workers have already expressed their sympathy with them. I appeal to the general public and the mercantile community to rally to the cause of justice and humanity and win for the exploited Railway workers the redress of their legitimate grievances.—Free Press.

STAFF UNION SUPPORTS WORKER'S DEMANDS.

—:o:—

Condemns Mischievous Bait To Break Strike.

A general meeting of the members of the Wadi Bunder Staff Union was held on Friday at 6-30 p.m. at the Servants of India Society with Mr. S. C. Joshi, in the chair. The meeting was largely attended and a full discussion on the present situation created by the strike on the G.I.P. Railway took place. Mr. V. R. Kalappa who returned from Europe only that morning spoke on the strike situation. The following resolutions were then unanimously carried:—

STRIKE ONLY REMEDY.

(1) (a) This general meeting of the Wadi Bunder Staff Union while reaffirming its previous resolution on the necessity of the declaration of a strike as being the only remedy, under the existing circumstances and owing to callous attitude of the Railway Administration, for the redress of the legitimate grievances of the railwaymen, regrets that it was not given an opportunity to declare, in accordance with the provisions of the Trade Disputes Act, a strike on the 4th February:

SUPPORT TO DEMANDS.

(b) This meeting further declares that while it has not been possible for this Union to join the present strike and at the same time to keep the Union within the limit of the existing law it fully sympathises and supports the demands of the railwaymen and insists upon the immediate appointment of a Board of Conciliation for the honourable settlement of the strike.

MISCHIEVOUS BAIT.

(2) This meeting of the Wadi Bunder Staff Union desires to impress upon its members the fact that they are on duty, not with a view to help the Railway Administration in any shape or form, but in obedience to the decision of the Union; consequently it considers the declaration of the Railway Board to pay double wages to those on duty as being a mischievous bait to weaken the strength behind the railwaymen's demands; and it, therefore, strongly urges upon the members not to accept these double wages in order to maintain the purity of the Union's decision.

AGENT'S COMMUNIQUE.

—:o:—

Says Everything Is Alright!

BOMBAY, Feb. 7.

The following press communique is issued from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Agent's Office:—

(13 hours). Information was received yesterday afternoon that the workshop staff together with certain shed and station staff at Jhansi had been persuaded by agitators to go on strike. The situation is well in hand and no effect has been produced on the goods and passenger services.

Bhusawal reports some station and yard staff are absent, but they have been replaced sufficiently to enable work to be carried on efficiently. At certain centres men are either returning to work, or showing signs of wishing to do so.

BUSINESS AS USUAL.

Complete suburban and main line services are running the same as yesterday. The goods and parcels traffic is moving still more freely.

It is estimated that apart from workshop staff there are 7,000 employees on strike out of a grand total of about 1,09,000 employees. In accordance with the notice already served on the strikers, those who belong to the Public Utility Services and do not return to duty will be replaced after noon tomorrow. Replacements will commence immediately the notice has expired, and although it may take some time to replace the strikers, no special difficulties in doing so are expected.

A GENEROUS AT OTHERS' COST

The Railway Board has authorised the Agent to announce that all subordinate and menial staff in the Public Unility Services, including any men temporarily employed in those services, will if their pay is less than Rupees one hundred per mensem be given double pay for each day of the strike or until further notice, and if their pay is Rupees one hundred per mensem or over a 50 per cent increase for each day of the strike or until further notice, to a minimum increase at the rate of Rupees one hundred per mensem; provided that these increases are confined to men who remain on duty throughout the strike and provided that the Administration is satisfied that owing to the strike their work or responsibility has been materially increased or has been performed under difficult conditions.—A. P.

LADIES COME FORWARD AS PICKETS.

—:o:—

Complete And Peaceful Strike At Bina.

(From Our Correspondent).

BINA, Feb. 7.

Wonderful strike Bina Centre all-round help to strikers.

Wonderful complete strike is going on continually from 4th inst. very peacefully. Merchants of Bina and Etawah have promised sufficient help for the strikers by offering a number of grain bags. Strikers are peacefully working under Bhai Abdulghani. Efforts are made to induce strikers to return to duty, but they are firm Bhai Abdulghani is requesting all I M sections, roadside section staff to be firm without paying any heed to rumours spread by interested parties. Ladies are also coming forward for picketing.

WADI BUNDER HAS NOT JOINED STRIKE.

—:o:—

Staff Union Secretary's Statement.

The General Secretary of the G.I.P. Railway Staff Union writes:

It has been brought to my notice from rumours spread by some interested persons which have been published in papers that the staff working at Wadi Bunder Goods Depot and the staff working in the Time Office and other offices at Matunga and Parel Work Shops have joined the strike since yesterday. I have made personal inquiries in the matter and I find that the above reports are entirely false. All the staff working at Wadi Bunder Goods Depot were working to-day as usual. Some members of the staff working at Parel and Matunga were however, against their own desire prevented from attending their work by intimidation. They have not joined the strike nor did they ever intend to do so. The staff at Wadi Bunder and also at Matunga and Parel workshops are doing their work in obedience to the decision arrived at by the G.I.P. Railway Staff Union and will continue to do so, so long as the decision of their Union stands unaltered. Members of the Staff Union on the line are requested not to be led away by baseless rumours as stated above.

MAJORITY OF GRIEVANCES ARE GENUINE

—:o:—

"Impartial Observer's Observations.

Mr. N. B. Parulekar, organiser of the Swadesh Kamgar Sangh, Byculla Bridge, Bombay, has addressed the following letter To D. S. Burn, Agent, G. I. P. Ry., Bombay.

"Sir,—On behalf of this Union which is formed especially of the Mill-workers and such other workers who have not got their own unions, I have been carefully going through the statements published in the press both by the G. I. P. Railway Men's Union and yourself giving your respective sides, and my Union being a sister body, I beg to express, as a third impartial observer, what conclusions I drew therefrom, Majority of the grievances of the Railway men are genuine and some of them are capable of being immediately redressed and others would have been left for later consideration. I am of opinion, therefore, that you could have averted the strike by conceding such demands as you thought were capable of immediate redress and by deferring consideration of others. Day by day the living of the working class is going hard and your unsympathetic attitude in totally refusing all demands will be disapproved even by the inconvenienced public and your offer to pay double wages to the loyalists will be taken as a victory to the strikers. It is hoped that you would reconsider the situation and offer amicably to settle the dispute."

DON'T RETREAT!

—:o:—

Workers' And Peasants' Advice.

The Workers and Peasants' Party of Bombay in the course of a leaflet widely circulated says:—

"The workers of the G. I. P. Railway must see that Mr. Ruikar stands by the strike and does not begin to retreat. Mr. Ruikar has also sent a cable to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. It is very wrong again for him to appeal to the Imperialist Premier to use the strike-breaking machinery of the Trade Disputes Act..... The G. I. P. men should go to the B. B. and C. I. men and appeal to them to join their struggle. Men on the B. B. and C. I. line! Your conditions are as bad as those of your comrades on the G. I. P. line Your grievances are the same. Join the struggle."

B. B. & C. I. RY. EMPLOYEES' UNION'S SYMPATHY.

—:o:—

Appeal To B.B. & C.I. Men Not To Be Black-Legs.

Mr. A. Subbarao, M.A., Secretary, B.E. & C.I. Railway Employees' Union appeals to all the Cabinmen, Drivers, Motormen Coaching Clerks etc., of the B.B. & C.I. Railway Co., not to go as black-legs to help the G.I.P. administration in place of their comrades who are on strike. The demands of the G.I.P. workers are very reasonable and legitimate, and are common with those of our own men. As such, no attempt in whatever way could be made to frustrate the efforts of their comrades the G.I.P. men, as it is against the healthy growth of Indian Trade Union movement."

AT SHOLAPUR.

The Railway strike is going on as usual at Sholapur. Mail and Express arrivals were late. Strikers firm and processions are being held. New recruits are being engaged but without much effect. Signallers and clerks are expected to go on strike very soon. Much inconvenience is caused to local businessmen. One goods carriage was derailed. The situation is unchanged.

THE G. I. P. STRIKE.

—:o:—

"Times Of India's" Misrepresentation.

To The Editor of 'The Chronicle.'

The "Times of India" has again chosen to write a third leading article on the subject of the present G.I.P. Railway strike. The whole idea behind is to condemn the present strike and the leaders who in the opinion of the "Times of India," are responsible for the same and to put up a laboured defence on behalf of the Agent of the G.I.P. Railway. I hope the public will see through the game and will not allow itself to be misguided, by the series of misstatements made by the "Times of India," as well as by the interested and mischievous propaganda of the "Times of India." So far the "Times of India" has not cared to champion the popular cause even though it be a just one. It has always made itself notorious for championing the cause of Government, the Europeans, the Anglo-Indians, the Indian Civil Service and the Indian Medical Service and what not? So far neither the "Times of India" nor the Agent of the G.I.P. Railway has accepted my challenge to point out one single demand which is either unfair or unreasonable. Its whole effort is to cloud the issue by raising the bogey of Communism. When I openly denied that either I or Mr. Ruikar was a Communist, the "Times of India" now wants to insinuate that "apparently I am in sympathy with the methods employed by the Girni Kamgar Union which are condemned not only by the Court, but by public opinion and eventually by the workers who deserted them." The "Times of India" has not the courage to point out in detail what those methods are. If they refer to violence or intimidation, then I say that that insinuation is false, baseless and mischievous. We make no secrets of our methods. Our fight is entirely based on suffering and non-violence, in thought, word and deed. So far, we have entirely succeeded in maintaining a non-violent atmosphere, inspite of the arrests of volunteers and assaults made by the Police on the volunteers, including Mr. Ruikar, the President of the Union. We believe that we are fighting for a just and righteous cause and that eventually we are bound to succeed in spite of all interested and mischievous propaganda.—Yours, etc.,

F. J. GINWALA.

—:o:—

The President, Railwaymens Union, Bhusaval wires on Feb. 6: 3,000 men struck work this morning, runningshed and all shops completely deserted.

Rao Saheb Raoji Sojpal, President-elect of the Jain Conference, Junnar, on arrival by special train this morning, was accorded a rousing reception by local Jains. He, accompanied by 500 delegates, left for Junnar this afternoon.—A.P.

There is no need to-day for any woman to be ashamed of her complexion; a beautiful clear skin is her natural birthright. Blotchy, discoloured complexions are always the result of failure to remove the accumulations of dead, decaying tissue clogging the new skin underneath, which is only waiting to show itself in all its fresh beauty.

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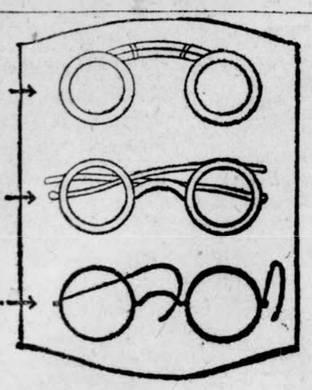

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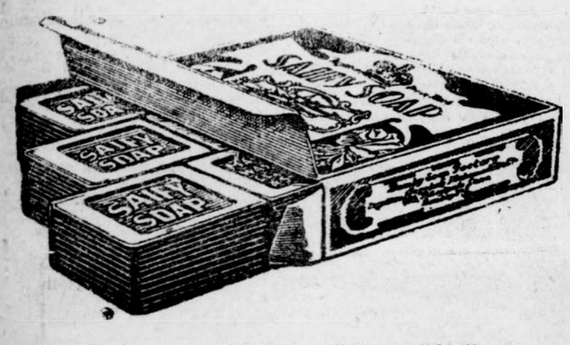

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PASSIVE RESISTANCE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

ALSO WAR ON DUTCH CHURCH.

Adopted By Non-European Conference.

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 20.

The second Non-European Conference convened by Dr. A Abdurahman, and Professor Jabavu was held at Capetown. Delegates from all parts of the Union attended the Confrence.

Dr. Abdurahman, enumerating some of the grievances of the Non-Europeans, placed at the head of the list the Colour Bar Act of the Union. He dwelt also on the industrial colour bar, the Government's labour policy, the inadequate educational facilities for non-Europeans and excessive taxation. He declared that Mr. Pirow's Native Service Registration Bill expressed the Voortrekker spirit of 60 years ago.

This organisation must not be the henchman of any party, said Professor Jabavu. At the same time, as citizens who have as much right to live in South Africa as anybody else, we must keep our eyes open and guard ourselves. The Government are now wasting their time in discussing white and black. They should know it is idle to talk about a white, South Africa, for the white and black must live together.

DON"T BIND INDIANS.

Referring to segregation, the Prof. said: we do not need any segregation. Segregation works itself and naturally. We do not want a law to bind us, as if we are beasts, from doing things which we have the sense to know not to do. We have never yet been properly studied. The Government should give effect to the recommendation of the Economic Wage Commission by appointing a Commission to find out exactly how the black men lived.

Mr. A. Champion (Natal) proposed a resolution to the effect that the interests of South Africa as a whole could be best served by a closer co-operation amongst non Europeans and also with European; further, that they were prepared at all times to co-operate with Europeans, especially in the industrial field. He went on to say that he was not with the people who said the coloured people were going to drive the Europeans into the sea. He respected people who said that all sections must live happily together and in peace. They were however prepared to meet as equals and not as inferiors. If the coloured people had shut the door against Europeans it was because Europeans had a colour bar in their organisations.

WHITES TERRORISING.

The non-Europeans had always been willing to co-operate with and help whites, and he could not understand mentality of the whites who went about the country terrorising the people with their talk of the menace of the black peoples. They had only to look at the Transkeian native territories, where Europeans lived in peace amongst the natives. All we do, said Mr. Champion, is to claim equal opportunity. We see no reason why we should be kept down-hewers of wood and drawers of water-when we have the brains and are capable of rising to the highest position if given the opportunity.

Mr. Calvert (Kimberley) said the man who preached isolation to-day was out of date. They stressed industrial co-operation because of what they had already achieved. However, if the white working man wanted a white South Africa they could not prevent him from cutting his throat.

Prof. Thaele, while supporting co-operation with Europeans, asked if it was practical Mahatma Gandhi had been forced by Government to adopt non-cooperation in India.

After further discussion the resolution was passed by a large majority.

PERPETUATING RACIAL ANTAGONISM.

Mr. Shuba proposed that this conference condemns the proposed legislation under the terms of Mr. Perow's Bill, they consider at the public extracts of the proposed Bills will repressive, perpetuated racial antagonism and differentiated between races in South Africa industrially, politically and socially.

Mr. Samuel asked if the Europeans did not fear non-Europeans where was the necessity for the proposed legislation.

Mr. Brown suggested that a public demonstration should be held on the opening of Parliament and that a day be set aside for the holding of mass meetings of protest throughout the Union.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE ADOPTED

Mr. D. Norman advocated a policy of passive resistance. He proposed a resolution to that effect should the Bill be passed.

The Rev. Mr. C. B. Liphuke (Kimberley) said it would be a mistake to rush the people into a pledge of passive resistance. The people had to be educated and they should go slow.

Dr. Abdurahman said they should not bind Associations which had sent delegates to a policy of passive resistance. There was not a man in South Africa who could make passive resistance a success. There was not a man in the country who could be compared to Mahatma Gandhi. He hoped there would be no demonstration at the opening of Parliament, as it was possible that the Bill would not be introduced.

Finally a resolution was adopted condemning the Riotous Assemblies Amendment Bill.

The Conference was strongly divided on a question of passive resistance, but eventually that and the following resolution was passed.

Seeing that the Dutch Reformed Church in South Africa is instigating, abetting and conniving at the persecution of non-Europeans, this conference now calls for an emphatic declaration of war against this Church. It declares every predikant and missionary to be a mortal enemy of our people, calls upon every non-European to leave this un-Christian Church within a period of three months, instructs every non-European to boycott and ostracise any of their people who still remain in this Church after the aforesaid period. This conference will get into communication with the Chiefs and headmen in the Sudan, Hyasaland and all African territories where this Church is carrying on missionary work, calling upon them to expel all missionaries and emissaries of this Church, who are in their midst not to enlighten and organise them, but to enslave them.

ALIBAG & ADDRESS TO GOVERNOR.

—:o:—

Municipality Votes Re. 1.

(From a Correspondent.)
ALIBAG, Feb. 5.

The Bombay Governor's visit to Alibag about the middle of March has been officially announced. The public of Alibag as well as the local bodies are greatly agitated over the question of giving a welcome address to the Governor. A public meeting of Alibag citizens was held in the Dongre Hall yesterday to give expression to the public opinion on the question of presenting a welcome address to the Governor. Mr. P. Nagardas, a Municipal Councillor was voted to the chair. Mr. Lele—also a councillor who spoke first exhorted the public to adopt an independent attitude.

Mr. Pundit who followed, in a forceful speech pointed out how every grievance of theirs was treated with scant regard and indifference. The Bombay Government had done practically nothing concerning complaints about the enhanced land revenue assessment and revised city survey.

Mr. Yunus said that the only effective way to get money from the Government for municipal projects was by presenting addresses to the officials like the Governor.

The resolution expressing the citizen's protest against the proposed address and calling upon the Municipal members to vote against any such address was adopted unanimously with the only dissentient vote of Khansaheb Mohomed Yunus.

It should be noted in this case, that Mr. Pendse the Municipal president was conspicuous by his absence at the meeting. Mr. Pendse, soon after his assumption of the President's office told his friends that he would always work in the Municipality on national lines.

The school authorities (K. E. M. School and J. E. M. School) in Alibag are busy restricting the freedom of the boys by warning them to refrain from attending public meetings and threatening them with drastic action if they dared disobey their orders.

The Municipality in its meeting to-day passed a resolution sanctioning rupee one only for the address.

The proposition in favour of voting address was carried by a casting vote.

London.—There was a distinguished gathering at the West London synagogue memorial service to Marchioness of Reading. Lord Reading accompanied by Viscount Erleigh and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Isaacs attended.—Reuter.

Madras.—The Government have published the draft regulations under which they propose to supply electrical energy from hydro-electric power stations to distributing agencies. The energy will be supplied to the distributing stations in bulk.—A. P.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes dined with H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla on Wednesday.

Lucknow.—The Civil Service Cup (distance seven furlongs) resulted as follows:—Miss M. Prohit's He Might (Wragg) first; J. Reid Kay's Bray Honor (Marland) second; Lt.-Col. Conder and Major O'Donell's Fillet (J. O'Neale) third. F. Mackinnon's Gainstown (Double) fourth. Won by 3 lengths half length and neck.—A. P.

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'A TALE OF WOE.'

CALCUTTA MERCHANTS AND GOVT.

Mr. Faizulla On Laissez Faire Policy.

At the fourth annual general meeting of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, Mr. Faizulla Gangjee presided. In the course of his speech he said:—

The last two years were very arduous indeed for the commerce and industries of the country. The situation in the sphere of finance, trade and industries has been full of worry and anxiety to all concerned, and that being so, I have no zest for reviewing even in brief the events of the last two years and would not have done so at all had it not been for my feeling that the experiences of the past might give us good guidance for the future. I will, however, say this, that the state of almost all industries has gone from bad to worse and, indeed, some of them are on the brink of ruin and deserve immediate help at the hands of the Government who have hitherto remained studiously unsympathetic indeed The Cotton Textile Industry has experienced an unparalleled depression and labour troubles almost continuously during the last two years, and has been clamouring ceaselessly for additional protection from the Government which has hitherto failed to respond, inspite of the fact that no small part of the trouble in the industry is due to their blunder in the fixation of the ratio at the unjustifiable level of 18d., and to their Currency policy which has resulted in contraction of credit facilities all round. I hope the next Finance Bill will contain definite proposals for additional protection to the cotton industry to enable it to tide over its present difficulties and set its house in order.

THAT RATIO.

In regard to finances, the situation is still gloomier. That the Country is being slowly drained admits of no doubt; that the purchasing power of the people of the country is dwindling is also certain: it is also true that the Government have done next to nothing to give effect to the desire of Mr. Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer of the British Government for increasing the average income of the people of this country to enable them to consume more of British goods and thus to relieve British industries from their present depression. I am also convinced that this is due largely to the ill-suited financial policy of the Government which has had to contract currency to the extent of more than 22 crores of rupees during the current financial year, and had to raise the Imperial Bank rate of interest to 7 per cent on the threshold of the busy season and to offer fantastic rates of interest on its loans and Treasury Bills. In the last anual report of the Department of Industries Bengal, Mr. A. T. Weston, Director of Industries, a high official of the Government of Bengal who cannot be accused of being biassed or prejudiced against the Government, concedes that the industrial backwardness of India during the last few years has been due to the constriction in the purchasing power brought about mainly by the financial policy. My advice to the Government of India on several occasions for reviewing the present financial situation with a view to assess the harm that has been done to the interests of the country by the Bills. In the last annual report compulsory maintenance of the statutory ratio at the higher level of 18d. and the reversion to a policy calculated to promote the interests of the country, has fallen on deaf ears. When, however, even high Government officials are fully alive to, and mention in unambiguous terms the fact that the purchasing power of the people has been crippled as a result of the Government's financial policy, is it not time for the Government of India to reconsider their position, to abandon their policy of looking more to the interests of Great Britain than of India, and to agree boldly as trustees of this country to the appointment of an impartial Committee for reviewing the financial policy, with a view to bring it in consonance with the legitimate needs of the country, and thus to placate public opinion?

FUTILE ENQUIRIES.

Enquiries have several times been undertaken with a view to pass time and to disarm the criticism of the people that the Government are doing nothing. In some cases, the reports of such enquiries were delayed long in publication and in others action has not been taken on their major recommendations when it did not suit the Government to do so. Action is yet to be taken on the Report of the Economic Enquiry Committee of 1926 under the Chairmanship of Sir M. Visvesarayya, the Report of the Tariff Board (Cotton Textile Enquiry), the Report of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee, 1923-24, the Fiscal Commission of 1921-22, etc. Instances can easily be multiplied where these reports are quietly pigeonholed by the Government, but it is not necessary for me to do so, as it is all too well-known.

The appointment of the Committees will, by itself, be therefore no panacea for remedying the burning unemployment problem among the middle classes, for bringing about the amelioration of the people and the salvation of the country. For that purpose it is an imperative and paramount necessity that the Government should shake off their "Laissez Faire" policy in relation to trade and industries, and should be actively and earnestly prepared to help the industries by giving them a full measure of protection, and should develop the large areas of virgin land for purpose of agriculture on modern and scientific lines.

INDIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

The industries of the country, I emphasise once again, must be protected at the present juncture and all avenues explored for developing the trade and industries of India. The recent announcement by the Government of India of their intention of appointing Indian Trade Commissioners at Durban, Alexandria, Mombassa, Hamburg, Milan and New York for developing the trade of India is a very welcome step in that direction. The appointment of such Trade Commissioners has been urged by the commercial community, and I am pleased to find that the Government of India have taken action on this suggestion at least. I am, however, not satisfied to find that the Government of India contemplate the appointment of only two Commissioners this year. I would strongly urge upon the Government of India to appoint all these six Trade Commissioners at once without any loss of time, and particularly to reserve these offices for non-official Indians only, who have been in active touch with the trade and industries of the country. It should be an essential qualification of these Trade Commissioners that they should be well-acquainted with business conditions, and local commercial practices. Then alone will they be well-equipped to discharge their duties for developing the trade connections between India and the foreign countries.

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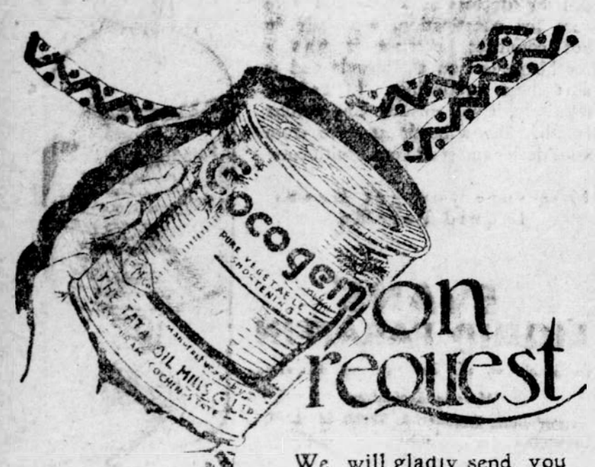

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—:o:—

Civil Appointments.

Dr. N. K. Chohan, Medical Superintendent, to act as Civil Administrator and Director, Quarantine Station, Kamaran.

Captain G. V. Wickham, Civil Administrator Kamaran is granted leave.

Captain F. E. Laughton, Assistant Resident, Aden, is granted leave.

Bombay Castle, 3rd February 1930.

Mr. Thomas Kerr to perform the duties of Special Pilot for local steamers at the Port of Aden

Captain E. V. Whish, Royal is appointed **Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department**, Bombay, from the **1st February 1930.**

Mr. S. F. Ellis, on return from leave, to be District Superintendent of Police, Nasik.

Mr. C. H. Reynolds to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Kaira.

Mr. H. P. O'Sullivan to officiate as District Superintendent of Police.

Mir Magbul Khan to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Nawabshah.

Mr. V. T. Desai to be Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Nandurbar.

Mr. Dhuru, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.) to be an Honorary Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. J. Simmons to be Superintendent of Police, Bombay City.

Mr. H. B. Kidd District Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, is granted, leave.

Miss M. E. Hutchens to be a non-official visitor of His Majesty's House of Correction, Bombay, and Arthur Road Prison, Bombay.

Reverend Samuel Wood Cameron, on return from leave, to be Second Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Bombay.

Revenue Department:

Mr. Desai to act as District Deputy Collector, Kaira.

Mr. M. D. Bhansali, I.C.S, to act as Collector of Ahmednagar.

Mr. K. Thakor to act temporarily as Huzur Deputy Collector. Kaira.

Mr. Vali Baksh Adam Patel, to be personal Assistant to the Collector of Kaira.

Mr. G. B. Constantine, I.C.S., is granted leave.

Mr. A. C. Hiley, to be Conservator of Forests, N. C.

Mr. C. E. L. Gilbert, to be Conservator of Forests, C. C.

Mr. D. B. Sothers, to act as Working Plans, S. C.

Mr. I. C. Gupta, Deputy Assay Master, Bombay, has been granted leave.

Mr. E. A. Wodehouse, I.E.S., Deccan College, Poona, is granted leave.

Mr. J. A. Neale, Manager, Yarvada Prison Press, is granted leave.

Mr. H. B. Clayton, C.I.E., I.C.S., to be on special duty in the General and Educational Departments.

Mr. H. D. Kalapesi, B.M.S., is appointed Medical Officer in charge, Civil Hospital, Sadra.

Mr. K. K. Mankodi, B.M.S., is appointed Medical Officer Andheri.

Mr. D. M. Bhatawadekar, B.M.S., is appointed as Surgical Registrar, J. J. Hospital, Bombay.

Mr. N. M. Chavan, B.M.S., has been granted leave.

Major. A. Y. Dabholkar, I.M.S., to be Assistant Director of Public Health on probation for one year.

Mr. S. C. Jariwala, B.M.S., has been placed in charge of Dispensary, Kurla.

Sahibzada Haroon Qadr Mirza, I.S.E., to be Executive Engineer, Ghar Canals.

Mr. Jamnadas Desai, B.S.E., to act as Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad.

Mr. Gadre, I.S.E., to act as Executive Engineer, Indus River Gauging Division.

Mr. N. V. Shrinivas Murti, I.S.E. to act as Executive Engineer, Northern Jamrao Canal Division.

Mr. Karandikar, B.E., I.S.E. to act as Executive Engineer, Southern Jamrao Canal Division.

His Excellency the Governor is pleased to nominate Messrs. W. W. Smart, I. C.S., F. W. Allison, I.C.S., C. S. C. Harrison, C. B. B. Clee, I.C.S., and R. D. Bell, C.I.E., I.C.S., being officials, to be members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay.

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CONGRESS ACTIVITY IN BROACH.

—:o:—

Farmers' Plight.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

BROACH, Feb. 5.

The local Congress Committee is busy with work. Dr. Chandulal, along with Mr. Purani, visited the Hansot area. They toured through 14 villages of the District and conversed about the Congress programme with 45 local leaders. The chief object of the tour was to carry the message of the Lahore Congress in every nook and corner of the district. Your correspondent interviewed the president this morning and from the information gathered it can be said without exaggeration that they have received splendid support.

The farmers of Jambusar Taluka have suffered a great loss owing to the scarcity of rain this year. This has affected the farmers of the whole district in some way or the other. Farmers are totally dissatisfied with the present land revenue policy of the Government and, according to the opinion of the president, the district is fully prepared to respond to the call of the Congress at any time. Not only this but several promises to carry on the Congress message in full earnest has been received by the president during this tour. Such a unique support from the district has doubled the zeal and vigour of the local Congress workers.

A CONTROVERSY.

A keen controversy has airsen among the Muslims over a certain meeting held for the boycott of "Hindu". As the vernacular papers are commenting upon the subject, it will not be out of place to narrate the whole episode. In the said meeting a resolution boycotting the "Aftab-e-Islam" was also passed, but as no information has been given about the latter resolution, the step taken by the meeting is considered illegal. Sunni Muslims are enraged at this and the Muslims of several villages have protested against this proceeding. Moreover, "Aftab-e-Islam", the vernacular weekly of Muslims of Ahmedabad, has issued two supplements. In these supplements various questions are put to Mr. Alibhoy I. Patel, demanding from him an explanation for the said resolution.

SEASON TICKET HOLDERS & STRIKE.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Having read in your yesterday's issue to the effect that G. I. P. Season Ticket holders can travel by B. B. and C. I. Railway without extra cost I wanted to come from Elphinstone Road to Marine Lines. I hold a Season Ticket to travel by the G. I. P. in second class from Dadar to Bombay V. T.

The Ticket Examiner at the gate informed me that no circular was received by them according to which they could allow G. I. P. Railway Season Ticket holders on B. B. and C. I. Line.—Yours, etc.,

SHIVROOP.

Feb. 6.

INDIANS & SHIPPING.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg to bring to public notice that it is most urgently needed to see that Indian concerns in shipping both prosper and augment rapidly.

Indian youths took to learning shipping business both in sailing and mechanical lines in expectation of shipping developments in India. Several are ready for work but, are hit hard owing to lack of opening for them. They find little entry and encouragement in thriving foreign shipping concerns.

The matter needs serious attention both by suitable legislation as well as by action by Trade Unions and Societies.

Hoping the matter receives an immediate and suitable attention.

Yours, etc.,

JACOB B. ISRAEL.

KHOJA SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Its True Aims.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We crave the hospitality of your columns to state that the proposal to hold the Khoja Social Conference has received a very enthusiastic response from all the three sections of the Khojas. This fact is very gratifying and holds great promise for the future.

It seems, however, that some misunderstanding regarding the aims and objects of the Conference has crept in, and we are taking the earliest opportunity to remove the same.

It has been brought to our notice that some friends are under the belief that the Conference is meant as an attack on religion. This is not at all the case. Our sole purpose is to bring the Khojas of the three sects closer in an attempt to eradicate certain social evils, like illiteracy. The Conference will promote education, particularly female education, physical culture, provide home nursing and first-aid classes for ladies, encourage the co-operative movements and spread the library movement.

We wish once again clearly to state that we respect the religious feelings of all and have no intention whatsoever, to interfere with any person's religious convictions. Ours is an attempt at social uplift and in that we cordially invite the co-operation and assistance of Khojas.—Yours, etc.,

MRS. SAKINABAI SOMJI,
AHMAD MEHERALI,
Hon. Jt. Secretaries.

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BY DRAWING EVERY QUARTER
TO DONATION BONDHOLDERS.
that contribute a Donation of **Rs. 10** each to the **Permanent Fund** created by the **Universal Mutual Aid and Poor Houses Association, Ltd., Madras,** for the perpetual maintenance of **Charitable Institutions, such as Poor Houses** (for feeding the disabled and nursing the suffering poor and helpless) and **Pinjarapoles** (for nourishing the sickly and disabled cattle and other domestic animals), started by the Association in all the principal towns of India, **Burma,** and Ceylon, and also for aiding those that are already in existence and are managed by recognised bodies.
APPLY FOR A DONATION BOND TO-DAY.
Issue of Bonds. The Association issues **10,00,000** Bonds of **Rs. 10** each and any person of sound mind can take **Any Number of Bonds** in his name without any restriction of caste, creed, sex or age, and get a prize in respect of each **Bond Separately.** An admission fee of **Rs. 2** and cost of Bond **As. 8** shall be paid with the application in addition to the Donation Amount of **Rs. 10** for each Bond.
Utilization of Donation Bonds Amount Rs. 1,00,00,000 realized by the issue of the abovesaid 10,00,000 Bonds will be utilized for granting loans to the **Donation Certificate-Holders** of this Association on the **Security of their Immovable Property at 6 per cent. Interest per annum,** under the Property Investment Scheme, of the Association. Under the said Propertry Investment Scheme, loan recipients are required to pay only **Rs. 10** (Rs. 5 towards principal and Rs. 5 towards interest) every month for **200 months for every Rs. 1,000** loan.
After all the Bondholders get prizes in the drawings as hereinafter mentioned, the said amount of **Rs. 1,00,00,000** will be added to the **Poor Houses Special Donation Fund** and the interest accrued thereon will be exclusively utilised for maintaining and aiding Charitable Institutions.
Distribution of Prizes. Out of Rs. 6,00,000 the Association gets as interest on the Donation Bonds amount of one crore every year at 6 per cent., **Rs. 5,00,000** will be distributed among **10,448** Bondholders in the form of **Prizes every year.** That is **Rs. 1,25,000** will be distributed at the end of every **Quarter,** i.e., 31st March, 30th June, 30th September and 31st December as **Prizes Among 2,612 Bondholders by Drawing as follows:—**

1 Prize of		Rs. 10,000
1 Do.		,, 5,000
10 Prizes of Rs.	1,000 each	,, 10,000
100 Do.	,, 500 each	,, 50,000
2500 Do.	,, 20 each	,, 50,000
2612		Rs. 1,25,000

Bonds that are once drawn and in respect of which prizes are paid will be cancelled and only the remaining Bonds will participate in the further drawings, **until all of them have drawn out Prizes in one quarter or another.** In case the number of Donation Bonds issued is less than **10,00,000,** the number of prizes to be drawn will be proportionately less.
THE FIRST DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON 31ST MARCH, 1930.
But, the drawing list will be closed on the last day of this month. Since applications for not more than 50,000 Bonds will be received from each Province and applications for Bonds are pouring in every day from all parts of India, those who wish to avail themselves of the exceptional benefits offered as above are advised to send in their applications immediately for the required number of Bonds with due remittance to avoid Disappointment.
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MR. R. N. MEHTA, Special Representative, 47, Mint Road, Bombay.

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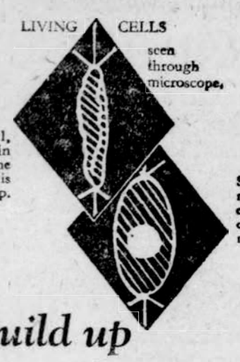
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Curl up at night and sleep, s-l-e-e-p. Then in the morning wake up refreshed, ready for the new day, full of vitality and energy, untiring and happy.

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AHMEDABAD TO HONOUR CONGRESS PRESIDENT.

High Mortatity Rate In The City.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 4.

The cold wave has again come in and for these five days people are unable to move about without warm clothes. On Friday last there were thick clouds and some drops of rain which made the atmosphere chilly. The death-rate is still very high and has been 77.76 per thousand in the week ending on Thursday last. Small-pox was responsible for 94 deaths and consumpton took its toll of 23 lives. The Municipality and some private practitioners in the city have made arrangements for revaccination and the campaign seems to bear fruit. School children and middle class people are revaccinated in fairly large numbers, but poorer classes do not seem to take advantage of the arrangement. The Health Department of the Municipality should provide better facilities to those who wish to take advantage of revaccination.

DULL CLOTH MARKET.

The cloth market continues to be dull and mills are unable to dispose of their products. The crisis which has come down to Bombay is likely to affect the textile industry of Ahmedabad also in the near future. The yarn market also is very dull and unsteady on account of the reductions in the prices of cotton.

On Sunday, the 27th ultimo, some dacoits forced their way into the premises of Ramanlal Bhogilal Chinaiwala and broke through several rooms of the house. Mr. Chinaiwala and his wife had a terrible time of it at about 4 a.m. and their cook and two servants were severely belaboured by the dacoits who were dressed as Pathans and escaped with booty worth about 170 rupees. Mr. Chinaiwala, his wife and children ran from room to room in the dark closing doors behind them and crying out for help. Their piteous cries were heard by Prof. Vellinkar of the Gujarat College, who fired some shots from his residence at a short distance behind Mr. Chinaiwala's bungalow and then it was that the dacoits fled away. On that day police arrangements in the city were very elaborate, but it is a pity that Government officers are unable to look after the safety of person and property even within the municipal limits of the city. It is reported that some desperate characters frequently move about at night in the Ellis Bridge area and complaints have been made to the higher authorities to make suitable arrangements for the safety of people living there.

ADDRESS TO PANDIT JAWAHARLAL.

Sheth Ambalal Sarabhai and several other councillors of our Municipality deserve to be congratulated for a proposal sent by them to the President to be placed before the Board. They propose to move a resolution before the Board to vote an address to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru when he comes to Ahmedabad on or about the 14th instant to attend the meeting of the Working Committee of the A. I. C. C. The proposal has been signed by about seventeen councillors including Sheth Ambalal, Mr. Balwantray Thakor, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda and Mr. Manilal Chaturbhai. It is also proposed to sanction a sum of Rs. 500 for the address. The President has called a special meeting of the Board on Wednesday to consider the proposal. It is hoped that a large majority of the Board would vote for the proposal and adequate arrangements will be made for the reception of the Congress President when he visits Ahmedabad.

WANTED AN EDUCATIONAL BOARD.

The annual social gathering of the Tutorial High School was celebrated in the premises of the school on Thursday and Friday last. The Principal's report was read by Mr. Chandulal Trivedi in which it was pointed out that the school has more than 1,200 students including 15 girls. The school passed 91 students in the last Matriculation examination and one of them got highest number of marks in English and one in Mathematics in Ahmedabad centre. He suggested that there should be an educational Board in the city which should control all the secondary school. It seems that most of the private schools of the city favour the idea of converting them into public institutions, but so far the general public is apathetic and secondary schools continue to be managed by private proprietors. The Government does not give adequate grants for want of funds and the pinch is felt all round. The solution of this question can be arrived at only when some rich citizens think of taking up the idea and arrange to form of a Board for the purpose which however does not seem likely in the near future.

VAGARIES OF EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

The peculiarities of the educational department in the Division deserve some notice at present. It is strange that the department has transferred Mr. K. S. Vakil who was so popular on this side to Dharwar and has brought in Mr. Gidwani, a headmaster from Sind, in his place. The result has been that both have to deal with primary schools for the most part without any knowledge of the language of the divisions in their charge.

Our municipal affairs go on as usual. The Chief Engineer has not yet taken over charge and the drainage overflow in Raipur remains in the same condition in spite of numeorus complaints. The complaints against our water-supply also are likely to be serious in the hot weather this year. People are waiting to see what the Sanitary Engineer to Government is able to do in this matter and our Municipal Board is prepared to sanction any amount for the improvement of our water-supply, but cannot trust its own engineering department. Matters would come to a head in April or May and it would then be seen how far the Government agency succeeds in the solution of this question and at what cost to the ratepayers.

LAND REVENUE IN KAIRA.

The Kaira land revenue question is not yet finally decided. Mr. Master, the Collector of Kaira, has been busy inquiring into the annavari of Mehmedabad Taluka and will submit his report to the Government in due course. Mr. H. H. Divan who was sent as Deputy Collector to Matar Taluka has submitted his report and Government will issue orders after the two reports are received. Meanwhile orders have been issued in both the talukas to suspend the collection of revenues pending further orders. Mr. H. H. Divan has been relieved of his duties as Deputy Collector and he left Ahmedabad by Kathiawad Express yesterday to proceed to Cutch where his services have been lent as Revenue Commissioner.

BHOPAL BOY SCOUTS.

Annual Camp & Athletic. Sports.

(From Our Correspondent).

BHOPAL, Feb. 4.

The second annual camp of the Bhopal Boy Scouts' Association was held in Bhopal from the 17th to 27th of January, and was attended by over 1,000 scouts from all parts of the State. There were in all 18 troops and 52 patrols representing 70 schools of which 60 were from the mofussil.

Apart from the useful course of training which these boys underwent, there were two events of importance, namely, the scout rally on the 21st, and the athletic sports on the 22nd, both which were attended by His Highness the Ruler of Bhopal, the Chief Scout.

The scout rally was an attractive parade of happy scouts who after rtheir inspection by His Highness, gave displays of signalling, physical drill and scout games and exercises. The physical drill display by 100 selected scouts from various local schools was extremely well performed and the boys showed remarkable improvement on the past year in the matter of physical development.

After his inspection His Highness addressed the scouts through a loud speaker and in the course of his address said:—

"A boy who faithfully endeavours to uphold the laws and traditions of our Scout Movement cannot fail to develop those chapacteristics which, in his manhood, shall produce all that is best and noblest in the heart of a good citizen

A good citizen means a contented people and an efficient community, and if you develop along the lines laid down in your scout organisation and scheme of training, I can see before me in the years to come a widening sphere of beneficial influence and far-reaching utility emanating from this happy assembly of boyhood which I see before me to-day. Remember that the future destinies of your country will in the years to come lie in your hands, and you will be called upon to take up the reins from the hands of those who to-day are shouldering that great responsibility, and who are endeavouring to guide you along the right path of national service and progress."

The rally was attended by a number of distinguished guests including Mr. L. G. Lavington Evans, Political Agent Bhopal, Sir Victor Sassoon, Sir Cecil Kaye and all the ministers and high officials of the State.

The athletic sports which were held the following day produced some exciting contests, and showed considerable improvement upon last year's records. The inter-schools challenge shield presented by His Highness was won by the Rahtgia School, and the challenge cups for the best senior and the best junior athletes were won respectively by the Alexandra High School and the Sehore High School. At the conclusion His Highness gave away the prizes and challenge cups.

An Educational Exhibition was also held in connection with the scout camp, and exhibits of scout handicrafts and other work done by boys and girls in the various schools were shown, whilst adjoining the exhibition was a workshop in which boys were engaged in weaving, carpentry and tailoring which evoked much interest among visitors to the camp.

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SAJAN MOHANI (Regd.) A few grains of it shall change your old wife into quite young one in 10 minutes. Quite safe but most certain. PRICE RS. 2 PER TOLA.

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TRADE & FINANCE.

BANK OF ENGLAND DISCOUNT RATE REDUCED.

Noticeable Rise In Tata Steel Shares.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS.

(From Our Special Correspondent)

Bombay, Feb. 7.

MONEY.

There was not much change in the money market which remained firm with borrowers of call funds at 6-1|2 per cent. With cotton arriving on a large scale, the trade demand has again increased, this time by Rs. 178.38 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates. One to two months 6 per cent, three months 5-3|4 per cent., four months 5-1|2 per cent and six months 5 per cent.

The Bank of England has reduced its discount rate from 5 to 4-1|2 per cent. and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, its rediscount rate from 4-1|2 to 4 per cent., both effective 6th February 1930.

STATEMENT OF IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 31st January shows an increase of Rs. 62.77 lacs in the Cash balance now amounting to Rs. 16,35,80,000 as compared with Rs. 11.68 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 18.78, an increase of 0.33 per cent. over last week. Loans and Cash credits have increased by Rs. 35.10 lacs and Rs. 133.88 lacs respectively, while Inland bills discounted have decreased by Rs. 4.68 lacs. Government deposits are up by Rs. 1913.21 lacs to Rs. 17.36 crores probably due to influx of revenue, while Other deposits are down by Rs. 7.72 lacs to Rs. 68.79 crores. The Bank rate remains unaltered at 7 per cent.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

There was more interest shown in 3-1|2 per cent. Paper which rose sharply from Rs. 64-11 to Rs. 65-33, easing off at the close to Rs. 65-10. This rise is largely due to covering operations by bears. There was also a moderate enquiry for 6 per cent Bonds, but general listlessness prevailed in other scrips. 6 per cent. 1930, 1931 and 1932 Bonds are quoted at Rs. 100-3, Rs. 100-10 and Rs. 101-9 respectively. 5 per cent 1945-55 Loan steadied to Rs. 100-6. 1935 and 1933 Loans were almost unchanged at Rs. 96-15 and Rs. 99-13 and 1939-44 at Rs. 95-2. 4-1|2 per cent 1955-60 Loan closed at Rs 85-14 and 1934 Bonds at Rs. 94-12. 4 per cent 1960-70 Loan is quoted at Rs. 76-2 and 1934-37 at Rs 89-10.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The Paper Currency Return of the 31st January shows an increase of Rs. 20-67 lacs in note circulation which now stands at Rs. 180.20 crores. Silver coins and gold coin and bullion are up by Rs. 20.88 lacs to Rs. 104.29 crores and by Rs. 0.67 lacs to Rs. 32.27 crores respectively, while silver bullion under coinage is down by Rs. 57.15 lacs to Rs. 2.32 crores which has been offset by an almost equal rise in securities in India and England by Rs. 24.43 lacs to Rs. 38.34 crores and Rs. 31.79 lacs to Rs. 2.46 crores respectively. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 77.07 as against 77.35 a week ago.

TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of three months treasury bills were opened on Tuesday, the 4th February. The total amount tendered was Rs. 62,75,000. Tenders at Rs. 93-6 and above were allotted in full. All lower tenders were rejected. The total amount accepted was Rs. 53,50,000 and the average rate of accepted tenders was Rs. 6-7-9 per annum.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of three months treasury bills will be received on Tuesday, the 11th February. Successful tenders should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 14th February. Other conditions are as usual.

Intermediate three months treasury bills will be issued from Wednesday, the 5th to Monday the 10th February, at Rs. 93|6|6 per cent. Intermediate three months bills sold from 29th January to 3rd February amounted to Rs. 13,09,000.

Six months treasury bills sold from 28th January to 3rd February amounted to Rs. 25,50,000. Six months bills will continue to be sold until further notice at Rs. 97-2 per cent.

FINANCE MEMBER ON DROP IN SILVER.

Replying to questions in the legislative Assembly regarding the unprecedented fall in the price of silver, the Hon. Sir George Schuster, the Finance Member stated that it has been caused by sales of the metal by China and Indo-China and by reduced use in currency including reduction in fineness. At the same time, no effort has been made to curtail world production. He mentioned that the recent fall in the price of the metal could not be wholly attributed to the Government sale of silver and also pointed out that such sales are being directed in the best interest of the country as a whole and not of any particular class of holders. Government would carefully consider before putting up a large block of sale. Answering supplementary questions, the Finance Member stated that it was not in public interest to give details of silver sales but informed the House that the present silver holdings amounted to Rs. 108 crores as compared with less than 100 crores in the previous year. Finally the Hon. Member agreed to a private discussion on this subject with the leader of the opposition and with Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas.

The Finance Member's explanation of the causes for the fall in silver is considered satisfactory, particularly in view of the fact that world production of silver has increased by nearly 50 per cent. as compared with 1921. It is estimated that the total sales of silver by Indian Government during the calendra year amounted to about 31 million ounces or little more than those of French Indo-China. The aggregate amount of silver put on the market in the past calendar year including world production and demonetised silver was about 300 million ounces or about the same as in 1923.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange kept steady for near delivery due largely to money position. There were sellers of ready T.T. at 1s. 5-7|8d. and buyers at 1s. 5-15|16d. with 29|32d available. Rates in the forward market were inclined to be easy. There was some offering of export bills, but this was more than offset by speculative purchases of sterling for forward deliveries. Remittances abroad still continue on a fair scale, adversely affecting sterling rates. The reduction in the Bank of England rate should infuse strength in sterling exchange and it is quite possible that the market will sell sterling to Government at 1s. 5-15|16d. before long. In the forward market the following quotations obtained: February 1s. 5-7|8d., March 1s. 5-27|32d., April 1s. 5-13|16d., to 25|32d., May 1s. 5-25|32d., and June to August 1s. 5-3|4d.

The dollar sterling quotation falling from Dol. 4.86-15|32 to Dol. 4.86-11|32 closed at Dol. 4.86-9|16d. French francs are quoted at 124.02, the Belga at 34.90 and the Italian lira at 92.90

A press communique of the 4th February states that remittances to the Home Treasury during the week ending 1st February amounted to £80,000 and since April 1929 to date to £24,190,000.

GOLD.

The gold market was steady with forward rates stronger than ready due to speculative demand. While ready has advanced by only 3 pies to Rs. 21|6|6 per tola, March delivery advanced by one anna to Rs. 21-8-6. The up-country demand is still small at some 9000 tolas and stocks on hand are not over 2 lacs tolas. The rate for sovereigns further improved and closed at Rs. 13|6|0 for ready and Rs. 13|6|6 for delivery 13th March. In London the quotation for gold after declining from 84s. 11-1|2d to 84s. 10-7|8d. closed at 84s. 10-1|2d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs 21-6-6 and Rs. 21-6-3 for ready, Rs. 21-7-6 and Rs. 21-6-9 for 14th February settlement and Rs. 21-8-6 and Rs. 21-7-6 for 17th March settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £25,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £65,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 5,66,012 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £30,000.

SILVER.

Although the silver market continued to be characterised by rather erratic fluctuations, the price movements were wthin a narrower range. Ready after opening at Rs. 47|8 improved to Rs. 47-14, but declined towards the end to Rs. 46-15 and closed at Rs. 47-3. This decline was mainly due to nervousness and restricted railings on account of the G.I.P. Railway strike. There was little difference from last week in trading conditions. The Shanghai market opened weak after the holidays, th tael falling frorm 2s. 0-3|8d. to 1s. 11-1|2d., but finished at 1s. 11-5|8d. The daily average offtake has improved to 339 bars including a portion railed to Calcutta. Stocks on hand have declined and are now estimated at about 3000 bars. In London the highest and lowest rates were 20-3|16d., 19-15|16. for ready and 20-1|16 and 19-13|16 for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 47-14 and Rs. 46-15 for ready Rs. 46|3 and Rs. 46 for 18th February settlement and Rs. 45|12 and Rs. 45|3 for 19th March settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £135,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £915,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 984 bars and Rs. 101,605 in coin This week's shipment from London is expected to be £140,000.

NOTICEABLE RISE IN TATA STEEL SHARES.

The share market was weak at the opening, but soon gained in strength and firmness prevailed throughout the list. Bull operators seems to have gained the upper hand and have checked definitely the bear raids which have been a recent prominent feature. Most of the cotton mill shares show advances over last week. The following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 652|8-642|8-653|12-650. Century Rs. 235-230-233|12-232|8; Central India Rs. 420-417|8-413-12; Crescent Rs. 68|12-70; Fazulbhoy Rs. 477|8-470-468|12-481-4; Indian Bleaching Rs. 80-85; Indore Malwa Rs. 333|12-332|8; Kohinoor Rs. 136|4-132|8-135; New Great Rs. 133|12-131|4-136|4; Pearls Rs. 235-231|4-235; Simplex Rs. 30; and Swadeshi Rs. 337|8-332|8-336|4.

The miscelleanous section was also firm with noticeable rise in the price of Tata Iron and Steel Defds. from Rs. 255 to Rs. 286-4, while Ordys. declined from Rs. 49-8 to Rs. 44|10. Tata Hydros were a shade quiet at Rs. 1105 and Tata Power Ordys at Rs. 470. Andhra Valleys lost about Rs. 20 to Rs. 645. Alcocks kept steady at Rs. 250. Bombay Burma shares closed at 685xd. Bombay Trams were almost unchanged at Rs. 135 and Bombay Steams at Rs. 178|12. Scindia steams show no alteration at Rs. 8|10. Cement shares were in demand, Bundis being quoted at Rs. 16'6, Indian Cements at Rs. 236|4. Katni Ordys were quoted at Rs. 180, with Defds. substantially increasing from Rs. 610 to Rs. 670. Among railway shares, Ahmd. Prantij sharply advanced from Rs. 700 to Rs. 766|4, while Amritsar Patti kept steady at Rs. 116|4. Tapti Valley shares after declining from Rs. 656|4 to Rs. 648|12, closed at Rs. 655.

Imperial Bank shares were quiet at Rs. 1285, with Contributories at Rs. 317-8. Bank of India shares were unchanged at Rs. 94 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 16.

CURTAILMENT IN TEXTILE PRODUCTION.

Some of the cotton mills in the City have given notice to their operatives that work will be suspended from 1st March next. A few other mills have announced their intention to work short time, allowing two holidays in the week. Similar action is being contemplated in Ahmedabad also. This is largely due to poorer demand resulting in heavy accumulation of stocks. However, in some quarters, a feeling exists that this action is partly inspired by the hope of impressing Government with the urgent need for increased protection.

YARN MARKET REPORT.

—:o:—

Bombay, Feb. 7.

Our market has experienced a further decline alround to the extent of quarter of an anna per lb. in sympathy with further decline in Cotton and also owing to very restricted offtake. Reports from Consuming Districts are far from encouraging and it seems as if the yarn business is temporarily at a standstill. The principal reasons for such a state of affairs are the continued decline in Cotton and absence of confidence in this article in the whole world, the considerably reduced capacity of dealers up-country buyers and consumers, the general and continued Trade depression and financially worse condition of some of the Bombay Mills who as a result are obliged to sell their stocks at what may be styled as ridiculous rates. In the midst of such and other circumstances, it is practically impossible to imagine any definite improvement in this state of affairs and accordingly it is hopeless to expect any improvement in the yarn market in the near future. There have been various rumours about the closing down of certain Mills and also of the short time to be adopted individually by some of the Mills in Bombay as well as in Ahmedabad. but most of the Mills have been awaiting the long expected announcement from the Government regarding the increase in the Tariff duties from the 1st of March if not earlier. Opinions are divided amongst various prominent authorities on the subject as to what extent the Import Duty will be increased on cloth and when this will take place. It is too clear to anybody who can have eyes to see the present state of Our Cotton Industry that the increase in Duty if at all to be effected by the Government should be announced as quickly as possible if at all they are serious in relieving this great Industry from complete ruination. as otherwise we are afraid any relief at later stage will be too late and will not be effective.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Prices in spot have been going down with limited turnover. Manchester is a keen seller but buyers are difficult to find.

JAPANESE YARNS.

Prices are nominally steady in the absence of satisfactory offtake and are inclined to decline further. Import Houses are silent at present. There has been further heavy decline in Shanghai Exchange which has been naturally affecting prices in Indian Japanese and English yarns.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

There is nothing of importance to report and prices have remained rather steady with limited offtake. Forward business has been very small and negligible.

INDIAN YARNS.

In spite of heavy decline in prices there is yet no improvement in the situation inasmuch as confidence is further shaken owing to unsettled markets. The G. I. P Railway Strike has aggravated the situation and clearances therefore are considerably affected which in turn is bound to affect the prices. There are reports about the lowering of quotations by all up-country Mills who fare comparatively better than the local Mills, but some of them have now been feeling the pinch.

On the whole the outlook is yet very gloomy in the near future and there are no signs of material improvement in prices.

LONDON METALS.

London, Feb. 6.

Copper, Brazers, £92-1/2.
Yellow Metal, £69.
Spelter Hard Indian Brands, £17-3/4.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, £11-7/8.
Tin English Ingots, £177-3/4.

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin & Co.)

Bombay, Feb. 7.

Prices per ton:—
China Clay, best quality Rs. 8|-;
China Clay, best quality Rs. 80|-70|-.

Prices per cwt.:—
Farina, Supra (Dutch) Rs. 8|15|9; Epsom Salt Rs. 4|8|0; Sago Flour, 1st quality Rs. 8|14|0; Sago Flour, Market quality Rs. 8|10|0; Maize Starch Pearl, India Brand Rs. 10|-15|6; Dextrine (potato) White Rs. 14|12|0: Zinc Chloride, German Rs. 14|6|0; Magnesium Chloride German Rs. 3|6|0; Australian Mutton Tallow, White Rs. 32|4|0; Turkey Red Oil Concentrated Rs. 45|-; Bleaching Powder, United Alkali, small packing Rs. 8|4|0; Bleaching Powder, Electro, German, small packing Rs. 8|4|0; Sodium Sulphide English, small packing Rs. 9|4|0; Sodium Sulphide, English, large packing Rs. 8|4|0; Sodium Sulphide German, small packing Rs. 9|4|0; Sodium Sulphide, German large packing Rs. 8|4|0; Bichromate of Potash, small packing Rs. 35|-; Soda Ash Rs. 7|4|0; Bichromate of Soda, small packing Rs. 29|8|0; Brown Sugar of Lead, small packing Rs. 33|8|0; Litharge Flake (French), small packing Rs. 30|-.

Prices per lb:—
Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F. Rs. 0|8|9; Hydro Sulphide, English Rs. 0|8|0; Aniline Salt, Electro Rs. 0|6|1; Antimony Salt Rs. 0|5|3; Acetic Acid Rs. 0|7|3; Formal-de-Hyde Rs. 0|6|3.

INDIAN BANK RATE.

—:o:—

Report Of Imperial Bank Of India.

In their report for the half-year ended 31st December, 1929, the Governors of the Imperial Bank of India observe as follows:—

The half-year opened with Bank Rate standing at 5 per cent. and with trade demand unusually easy. This slackness in demand continued throughout the half-year, and is accounted for partly by the depressing industrial and financial position in Bombay and elsewhere and partly by lower prices for produce which have both curtailed the aggregate finance required and discouraged purchases for stock. No borrowings from the Paper Currency Department have therefore been necessary. The high Bank Rates ruling in the U.S.A. and Great Britain (inducing investment of Indian monies abroad) necessitated protective action in this country and this factar, combined with the heavy Treasury Bill borrowings by Government, resulted in a rise in the Bank Rate to 6 per cent on the 10th October and to 7 per cent on 31st October. The rate remained at 7 per cent until the end of the year. Despite increases in the official rate the Money Market has been relatively easy throughout the half-year. The period closed with a slightly accelerated demand for produce finance especialy for cotton, and some signs of an early general improvement in up-country demand.

The average rate for the half-year was 5.788 as against 5.456 for the corresponding period of 1928.

After making the usual and necessary provisions the net profit of the Imperial Bank for the half-year amounted to Rs. 46,69,688 which, with Rs. 27,83,524 brought forward from the half-year ended the 30th June 1929, made a total of Rs. 68,83,212.

This sum the Governors of the Bank disposed of as follows:—

In payment of a Dividend to the Shareholders at the rate of 16 per cent per annum free of Income-tax Rs. 45,00,000; Transferred to Reserve Fund Rs. 5,00,000, Transferred to Pension Funds Rs. 3, 57,000, and carried forward to the Profit and Loss Account of the current half-year Rs. 15,26,212; total Rs. 68,83,212.

SHIPPING.

—:o:—

ARRIVALS.

February 7.

S.S. Kabinga, Pollock, Karachi.
S.S. Skuld, Robarg, Bangkok.
S.S. Heinan Maru, Kusano, Okha
S.S. Viceroy of India, Headlam, London.

DEPARTURES.

February 8.

S.S. Morea, Holland, London.

LOADING.

February 7.

Steamer Varsova for Persian Gulf.

S.S. Kabinga: The J. F. Co.'s steamer Kabinga arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo.

S.S. Skuld: The F. F. Campbell Co.'s steamer Skuld arrived in harbour yesterday from Baugkok with a cargo of timber.

S.S. Heinan Maru: The Jagjivan Ujamsi Moolji's steamer Heinan Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Okha with a general cargo.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Morea:—The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s English mail steamer Morea will sail to-day from Ballard Pier Station at about 1 p.m. for London with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

IMPORTS.

February 7.

S.S. Rabenfels, Agent: Llonel Edwards Limited. From Hamburg: 2 cases glassware, 6 cases plush silk, 184 cases lamps, 39 cases hollow glass, 65 cases batteries, 27 cases woollen yarn, 7 cases woollen goods, 115 cases stationery, 193 bales paper, 65 cases umbrella frames, 2 cases cuttery, 32 cases toys, 8 cases brushes, 2 cases printing press, 1 cases cotton embroideries, 6 cases oil cloth, 4 cases combs, 14 cases buttons, 110 kegs 6 barrels and 133 cases chemicals, 47 cases unexposed film for cinema purposes, 2 cases medicine, 2 cases cotton velvet, 1 case imitation jewellery, 4 cases cotton goods, 1 case smoking requisites, 189 cases and 206 drums dyes dry 50 bdles and 50 cases sewing machine, 21 cases milk sugar.

From London:—1 case cotton lace 3 cases cuttery, 5 cases hollow glass, 5 cases glassware.

For Bremen. 55 cases cuttery, 502 crates and 25 bags empty bottles, 10 cases brass cups, 1 case velvet, 18 cases pints bottled beer. 171 cases quarts beer, 1 case stationery, 18 cases sewing machine. 1 case woollen goods, 2150 D. bags 20 cases and 69 casks chemicals, 380 bales high density comp. bales cotton.

From Antwerp:—100 cases beer, 1 case ivory, 24 cases washing ohne, 3 cases combs, 25 cases provision, 2 cases cotton goods, 237 cases and 685 drums dyes dry, 130 kegs dyes paste, 16 cases cinema raw film, 27 cases glassware, 9 cases aluminium foils, 60 cases and 62 kegs chemicals, 10 cases canvas shoes, 5 cases Berlin wool, 5 cases playing cards, 57 bales paper, 300 cases wire nails, 4020 bdles galvd. steel sheets, 596 cases window glass.

EXPORTS.

February 7.

S.S. Morea for London:—1 bdle woollen carpets M. H Lari; 1 box woollen carpets Grindlay and Co.; 1 bale fox skins (raw) Cox and Kings Agency Ltd.; 1 bdle Indian carpets K B Shroff.

S.S. City of London for Dunkirk: 110 bales cotton raw A Khimji & Co.

S.S. Goalpara for Fremantle via Calcutta:—112 bales cotton thread waste H Jagmohandas and Co.

For Sydney via Calcutta:—6 empty cylinders Turner Hoar and Co.

S.S. Tarantia for Liverpool:—3001 cwt groundnut oil cake Steel Bros. Co.; 2001 cwt groundnut oil cake Steel Bros. Co.; 6000 cwt grumdnuts Steel Bros. Co.

S.S. Gratevate for Calals:—7800 tons manganese ore Jamse Finlay and Co.

S.S. Chakrata for Kobe.—110 bales cotton raw C. Jairam & Co.; 100 bales cotton raw V. Bros.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading.

For Yakkaichi: 200 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading; 500 bales cotton raw V. Bros.

S.S. Britania for Liverpool:—13832 cwt groundnut oil cake Rallis Bros; 50 bales wool raw Eastern Wool T. Co.; 16 bales wool raw C. Ganshamdas; 3100 groundnut oil cakes J. Travers and Sons; 3603 cwts myraboblams P Mathradas & Co.

For Glasgow:—2010 cwt groundnut oil cakes Steel Bros. and Co., Ltd; 1001 cwt myrabollams P Mathradas and Co.

For Boston:—100 bales cotton raw V. Brothers.

For Marseilles:—40 cwt gum olibanum A A H Mawjee and Co.; 60 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S.S. Skuld for Melbourn via Singapore: 18 bales cotton thread waste T Laxmidas and Co.

MARVELLOUS SUCCESS.

Mr. EDALJI MANECKJI MODY, Mill Engineer, Crown Building, Foras Road, Bombay, writes:—

In the interest of suffering humanity, I feel it my duty to give expression to my deep sense of gratitude to Dr. D. D. S. Tandon for his thorough and speedy cure of a serious complaint from which my only son was suffering.

The trouble started from Sciatica and Neurasthenia, and developed into paralysis with shortening of the muscles of the left leg from the hip down to the foot; and acute pain in the spinal region, abdomen, and in the leg also. Finding the patient's condition only went from bad to worse under the treatment of various leading Surgeons and Doctors, the paralytic attack extending, during the course of these treatments even to the eyes which he became unable to open without feeling giddiness, I began to despair about my son's condition. Six months elapsed thus, my son being confined to bed all the time.

At this juncture, being advised by a friend to consult Dr. D. D. S. Tandon, I immediately entrusted the case to him. The beneficial effects of his treatment made themselves felt from the very beginning, and in the course of four months' treatment, he succeeded in effecting the thorough cure of the complaint except for the very slight trouble, the patient feels in walking, which also, I believe, will be set aright, very soon.

The above is a bare statement of facts, without the least tinge of exaggeration, and I hope that many other helpless sufferers will similarly avail themselves of Dr. Tandon's marvellous skill and experience in curing hopeless cases.

Verily DR. TANDON'S treatment was a God-send to me. When I attempt, words fail me to adequately thank him.

(Sd.) EDULJI MANECKJI MODY.

Dr. D. D. S. TANDON,
Scientific Homoeopath
Baboolal Mansion, 1st Floor, Chowpaty Sea Face, Bombay.
Office Hours:—7 to 11 A.M. and 5 to 8 P.M.

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What the People Say

BOYCOTT THE ELECTIONS.

—:o:—

Appeal To Kanara Saraswats.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—When the whole country is now enlivened with a new spirit of Nationalism when all castes, creeds and communities in India are expected to unite and work for the liberation of India when the Indian National Congress has at clear terms declared that nothing good can be done to India by sending representatives to the sham legislatures, I understand that a section of prominent Kanara Saraswats are actively working for Sir Cowasji Jahangir. It is a well-known fact that though the Kanara Saraswat community as a whole is a seeming middle class community but really poor in means but advanced in education, has a good record of national service. It has produced great nationalists and stanch Congressmen like Sjt. Karnad Sadashiv Rao, Sri Umabai Kundapur and countless others who have already suffered and are suffering for the country's cause, and the members of the community are really proud of these noble souls. The fair name of the community thus obtained by the suffering of these patriots is being prostituted by these few in going to support a Liberal candidate, who though an Indian, is a direct opponent of the Country's freedom. It is amazing that any member of the community should support an out and out opponent of the Indian National Congress. The Liberal candidate and the party to which he belongs have been rightly disowned by the public of Bombay. And any member of our enlightened community to actively support any candidate of the Liberal party or any other candidate against the Congress mandate is to do disservice to the country in general and the community in particular.

These few responsible members of the community who, I understand, are actively canvassing for the Liberal candidate will be undermining their influence in the community and will undo the work they have so far done for the community and the Association. I hope that better counsels will prevail.—Yours etc.

A KANARA SARASWAT

STOCK EXCHANGE VAGARIES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is a funny way in which our Stock Exchange authorities are carrying on their duties of upholding the prestige of the Bazar by enforcing rules and regulations of the Exchange. I will quote here two of the many of the grouses of the public.

According to the rules of the Stock Exchange, which are sanctioned by the Government of Bombay, option business (Teji Mandi business) is strictly forbidden. Rule 186 reads as follows:—"Option business is prohibited." Still in contravention of this rule option business is done on a very big scale and under the very nose of the authorities, who are reticent somehow or other on this matter. Have the Directors lost all respect for the rules framed by themselves? It is really surprising that they have remained silent all this time although a Gujarati daily "Samachar" has repeatedly pointed out this open defiance of law. It seems that the authorities are very anxious to have another Government Inquiry Board on the Stock Exchange.

In May last the authorities of the Exchange ran to the Finance Member to have new powers to fix minimum rates, but when the prices are fictitiously soared the Directors are not only silent and do not give a warning to the speculators involved but directly or indirectly encourage them. When the inevitable collapse will come, generally the public loses heavily and the authorities will once more run to the Finance Member for more powers.

I am referring to the artificial price of Tata Steel shares in our Exchange. Tata Deferreds have not paid any dividend since 1921 still it is quoted to-day at Rs. 277/8 which is something like nine times its face value. The first and 2nd Preference and also Ordinaries which have a value for the public are quoted all at a discount; 2nd Preference with a face value of Rs. 100 and carrying a dividend of 7-1/2 per cent. are quoted Rs. 69 i.e. 31 per cent. discount at first sight but really at 75 per cent. discount because the present price of 69 includes Rs. 15 accumulated dividend for two years and Rs. 30 made up of Rs. 26 coupon and Rs. 4 being the interest thereon.

The public who hold 1st and 2nd Preference shares and Ordinaries have as business precaution sold Deferred shares which are artificially very high and very much above their intrinsic value (which is a big cipher) as a hedge against their holdings. A collapse is certain in this scrip and the Stock Exchange should warn the speculators and not encourage them. If they will not take this course and adopt bold steps, the history of the last May may repeat itself and the Government is sure not to help them. Will not the Board of Directors of our Stock Exchange put their house in order before they are forced to do so by outsiders?—Yours, etc

M. P

Bombay, Feb. 7.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1930.

SOLIDARITY OF G. I. P. WORKERS TELLS!

GOVT. OF INDIA'S ASSURANCE.

"More Generous" Pay Rules Under Preparation.

RAILWAY BOARD BAIT CONDEMNED.

Mr. Ruikar Snubs Deshpande & Co.

The strike of the G. I. P. Railway workmen in no way improved on Friday. On the other hand it was worse than the past three days. Those who say that the railway traffic is not disturbed or that the suburban traffic is normal are indulging in a cruel joke. To realise the actual truth, one has only to travel from Victoria Terminus to Thana or Kalyan, and 'vice versa', to find out how misleading statements are made in certain newspapers in regard to the suburban and through traffic.

Mail trains and fast trains generally come late since the strike began; but apart from that they come almost empty as passengers do not desire to take the risk of being stranded at some out-of-the-way place without food and water. Unless, therefore, there is some urgent necessity of travelling, they prefer not to patronise the G. I. P. Railway for the present.

PLIGHT OF OFFICE-GOING CLERKS.

Likewise the suburban traffic both on the Main and Harbour Branch is considerably disorganised. Those who have to travel by local trains are greatly inconvenienced owing to the strike and as a result they reach their offices at least an hour or two late in the morning, that is, about midday, and also they reach home after 8 p.m. The fast trains for the convenience of clerks and business people which used to reach Victoria Terminus at 10 a.m. every day have magically disappeared, since the strike began. The clerks staying in the suburbs have to catch any train available without the least guarantee as to when they would reach their destination. The same difficulty is experienced in the evening while going home, and it is to be seen how far business houses are going to tolerate the late coming of their clerical staff. How long the businessmen would put up with the uncertain railway timings, is on the lips of every one.

REASON FOR DISLOCATION.

The reason for this dislocation is accounted for by the fact that at several stations the whole staff right from the station-masters to the menials have either struck or left work out of fright and nervousness. Their places have been filled by inexperienced men who do not know how to regulate traffic, and, therefore, a lot of mess is made at several stations. Then the cabin work is done by some inexperienced clerks or Anglo-Indians.

TRUTH ABOUT ALLEGED SABOTAGE.

It is reported that the derailment between Matunga and Sion stations on Wednesday night was not the result of mischief by some strikers but the consequence of mishandling of a lever by a new man in the cabin-box.

On Friday 400 men out of 600 of Kurla Workshop who had remained loyal so far struck work. Likewise a large number of men working at Byculla Running Shed also did not turn up to work.

VIGOROUS PICKETING CONTINUES.

Vigorous picketing is done at every corner of the G. I. P. Railway. The pickets take six hours' shift at some stations and principal stations are picketed day and night continuously to induce loyal workers to strike.

The strikers met at Damoder Thakarsey Hall on Friday morning and resolved to stand firm till all their demands were acceded.

GOVT. YIELDS TO WORKERS' PRESSURE.

—:o:—

Prompt Attention To Their Demands.

BOMBAY, Feb. 7.

The following communique is issued by the Government of India in connection with the G. I. P. Railway strike:—

The Government of India wish to place before the public the latest information in their possession with regard to the strike at present occurring on the G. I. P. Railway.

From a report which they have received from the Agent of the Railway it appears about 20,000 men struck work on February 4, of whom 13,000 were employed in the workshops at Parel, Matunga, Jhansi and Manmad and 7,000 were the staff concerned with the movement of traffic. On the following day workshop hands at Jhansi and most of those at Manmad, a total of nearly 5,000 returned to duty and over a thousand of the other staff also came back to work. But on February 6, the men in the Jhansi workshop again went on strike and on that day there were about 12,500 workshop employees out and about 6,000 staff concerned with the movement of traffic.

PRINCIPAL AREA AFFECTED.

The principal area affected by the strike of the operating staff is in the lower portion of the Bombay Division. The Jubbulpore Division has not been affected at all and the trouble on the Bhusaval, Jhansi and Sholapur Divisions is of a minor character. Passenger traffic is working freely all over the line and so is goods traffic except in the Bombay Division. It should be added that the total number on the staff of the G.I.P. Railway concerned with the movement of traffic is nearly one lakh of whom only 7,000 have gone on strike.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF "LOYALTY."

The Government of India wish gratefully to acknowledge the loyalty of the great majority of their employees on the Railway who have refused to join the strike in spite of the pressure put on them to do so. The Government of India also desire to explain the position with regard to the demands of the Union. As explained by the Agent of the Railway in a statement which he issued to the Press when the President of the Standing Committee of the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union threatened to declare the strike, the demands put forward by the Union on behalf of its members had either been dealt with already or were being carefully and considerately examined both by the Railway Administration and the Government of India.

IMPLICIT ASSURANCE.

The Government of India wish to give their implicit assurance that the least possible time would be allowed to elapse before the outstanding request of the men are dealt with. In particular new and more generous pay rules are being prepared and likely to be brought into force in the course of of a few weeks and a revision of the scales of pay of the lower paid employees has been engaging their attention for several months, and their proposals in regard to it are nearly ready. This was explained even before the strike was declared.

LET PUBLIC JUDGE.

The Government of India are content to leave it to the public to judge whether at a time when it was known to the Union that the demands of the men were in active and sympathetic consideration it was in the best interests of the men themselves to call a strike which so far as it affected public utility services was bound to cause inconvenience to the public and whether the choice of the time does not indicate that the Union in calling the strike was dictated not by a regard for the interests of its members but by outside influence.—A.P.

THE REAL POSITION.

—:o:—

Sir George Rainy Coming. Down

Mr. P. S. Ruiker, has issued the following statement:—"To-day as expected, the ranks of the strikers are swelling enormously; 200 Engineering Workmen at Victoria Terminus have joined the strike; and also the same number at Wadi Bunder, in addition to those that had struck. Wadi Bunder presents a deserted appearance and except a few clerks all have struck work.

BYCULLA FOLLOWS.

Byculla also is more or less following suit. Kurla Shed is completely closed; the whole station staff has almost completely joined the strike. Calcutta Mail via Nagpur is late by 4 hours; all the other trains are running very late

TRAINS CANCELLLED.

Some passenger trains have been cancelled; and the traffic is greatly dislocated. The strike has decidedly gained strength and greater support to-day; and if things go on in this fashion, the Union hopes to be able completely to dislocate the Railway Administration in a few days. No negotiations have still been opened with the Union by the Railway Administration; but it is reliably understood that Sir George Rainy is coming to Bombay in connection with the strike situation.

At Bina only 12 out of 1200 workers are on duty; and reports from various centres show that the Railway workers are determined to carry on the struggle to success."

NEW CENTRES AFFECTED.

—:o:—

Men's Firm Attitude.

BOMBAY, Feb. 7.

The Secretary, G.I.P. Railway Union has been receiving telegrams

ALLEGED REFUSAL TO ATTEND COURT.

—:o:—

Fresh Charge Against Lahore Prisoners.

LAHORE, Feb. 7.

Mr. Lewis, Additional District Magistrate, Lahore, framed charges to-day against fifteen accused in the Lahore alleged conspiracy case, confined in the Borstal Jail, under section 52 of the Prisons Act, for alleged refusal to go to the Court of the Special Magistrate on October 22nd to attend the trial.—A. P.

ARREST OF KIRAN DAS AND OTHERS.

—:o:—

Judge Grants Transfer Of Case.

LAHORE, Feb. 7.

Mr. Justice Fforde of the Lahore High Court granted to-day the application of transfer filed by Kiran Chandra Das, brother of the late Jatindranath Das, and seven others, who were arrested here before the session of the Congress, under Section 107, Cr. P. C., and put up for trial before Mirza Mehdi Hussein, Magistrate of the First Class.—A. P.

ALLAYING ANXIETY IN LONDON CIRCLES.

—:o:—

Australia Able To Meet National Obligations.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Canberra.—The Prime Minister Scullin and Chairman of the Australian Loan Council Theodore in a joint statement, referring to the anxiety felt in certain quarters in London as regards the Australian Financial position declare that there is not the slightest possibility of Australia failing to meet her national obligations. The labour trouble is admittedly serious, but is confined to the coal-mining industry of one State.—Reuter.

BRIGHTSIDE BYE-ELECTION

—:o:—

A Labour Success.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

A bye-election at Brightside, Sheffield, due to Labourite Ponsonby's translation to the peerage resulted as follows: Marshall (Labour) 11,543 Russell (Conservative) 8,612 Lambert (Liberal) 3,650 Murphy (Communist) 1,084.—Reuter.

AJMERE YOUTH ARRESTED.

—:o:—

Reason Unknown.

(From a Correspondent.)

AJMERE, Feb. 6.

Quite a sensation was created yesterday in Ajmere on the sudden and mysterious arrest of Pandharinath Chaure, typist in Sasta Mandal service. Chaure is a young man of 20 and hails from Indore State. He was arrested while he was taking his food. A straightforward youth, having little to do with politics. The room occupied by Chaure in Sasta Mandal premises was searched last night. Both the arrest and search have been made without warrant. Chaure was not given adequate clothing and he was shaking with cold.

PRESIDENT RUBIO UNDERGOES SECOND OPERATION.

—:o:—

Condition Satistactory.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Mexico City.—President Rubio underwent a second operation and a piece of splintered bone was removed from his jaw. Doctors say that his condition is satisfactory, but nobody is allowed to talk to him.—Reuter.

INCHCAPE DEFAMES INDIA.

—:o:—

Bengal Home Member's Amazing Innocence.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 6.

The Bengal Legislative Council held a brief sitting to-day lasting about three quarters of an hour.

Raja of Kashipur, ex-Minister, and other Liberals occupied the Swarajist bloc, constituting the oppposition bench.

Kumar Sahib Shekhareshwar Roy, Minister for Local Self-Government, introduced three official bills.

During question time the Home Member, Mr. A. N. Moberly, replied that Government were not aware of the remark said to have been made by Lord Inchcape that "In India and certain other countries bribery was so deeprooted and so common that familiarity tempted some to condone its depravity," and that Government did not consider the desirability of forming an inquiry committee for the purpose.

The Minister for Local Self-Government in reply to a question said that death rate due to malaria in Bengal during the last five years showed a decrease. The Rockfeller Institute for Calcutta, meant to combat the disease, was not yet in existence.

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE.

The Bill to amend Bengal Food Adulteration Act so as to bring condensed, sterilised and desiccated milk within purview of law and to forbid sale or exposure for sale of such milk was referred to select committee. The Bill also proposes to make punishable the sale of sweetmeats or other articles containing adulterated ingredients.—A.P.

"TIMES" PATS PREMIER ON BACK.

—:o:—

His Impregnable Position.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Rugby.—"The Times" in a leading article emphasises the strength of the Prime Minister's position. It says, "Though he is technically the head of a minority Government, no Prime Minister was ever for the time being in more impregnable position. If for any reason of his own he were to go to the country to-morrow he would unquestionably be returned to office. Meanwhile, all parties are deeply concerned for the success of the Naval Conference and none of them has shown the slightest disposition to be critical or impatient, still less to transfer its conduct to other hands."—B.O.W.

Assembly Party Leaders To Participate.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Feb. 7.

The question of Indian Franchise in Ceylon will be discussed at a confrence convened by Sir Mahomed Habibullah for the afternoon of February 9th. The Conference will be compromised of party leaders of the Assembly and members of Standing Emigration Committee.—A.P.

(Continued from col. 7.)

ers to send complaints in the time fixed for hearing them.

The Deccan Sardars and Dumaldar's Association of Poona has protested against the deputation led by Sardar Mutalik to the Government. The Association declares the deputation to be absolutely unauthorised.

On the 4th there were 22 attacks and 20 deaths due to smallpox.

COLD-WAVE.

The wave of cold does not subside yet. It is said that such a severe cold was not experienced in Poona within the memory of old men. The temperature had gone down to 39 degrees. On the 4th it was 42 degrees.

Two Methods To Fight Govt.

MR. LANGFORD JAMES QUOTES DANGE IN MEERUT COURT.

Workers And Peasants Party And "Instructions From Moscow."

MEERUT Feb 7.

At to-day's hearing of the Meerut alleged conspiracy case, the judge said that the position regarding books and other papers not now filed as exhibits was that they were in the custody of the District Magistrate and he alone could deal with them. He had, therefore, decided to talk the matter over with the Magistrate. Section 517, Criminal Procedure, was clear on that point.

"INSTRUCTION FROM MOSCOW"

Mr. Langford James, resuming his address, dealt with the organisation and development of the Workers and Peasants' Party. He said that according to instructions from Moscow, the main work was to be done through a mass party, in other words, the Workers and Peasants' Party. Subsequently, a party was formed in Bombay under the name of the Congress Labour Party which was nothing but the left wing of the National Congress. It was with this party that George Allsion had something to do. After some time, this party was renamed as the Workers and Peasants' Party with the definite object of working for complete National Independence, organising Trade Unions, to overthrow the Government, the transfer of power from the present rulers to the Workers porletariat and working for 'liberty" all over the world, the attainment of national freedom by India being considered the preliminary step for a long world-wide struggle.

DANGE QUOTED.

Counsel then explained the significance of the observance of Lenin Day and May Day and demonstration in connection with Sacco and Vanzetti and dealt with the speeches of the accused at Bombay in connection with propaganda meetings and read several of them. In the course of a speech the accused Dange (Counsel said) had said: "We can fight the Government in two ways, constitutionally and by revolution. You cannot get success by revolution because you have no arms. We have only lathis. Until you get at and win over the Indian Army you must go on constitutionally. We must try to win our people to our side and then overthrow the Government. To achieve this end, we should be united and ready to go to jail."

WHY W. & P. PARTY WAS FORMED.

Mr. Langford James, proceeding, read from several more speeches which he stated had been delivered by the accused in Bombay and said that the correspondence which had passed showed that the formation of the Workers and Peasants' Party was suggested by Communists abroad and the line on which it was to be worked was also indicated. The Workers and Peasants' Party was to be a veiled Communist Party, veiled so that it might not be held to be an illegal organisation. When Spratt arrived in India there existed in Bombay already a party on these lines but its name was changed to the Workers and Peasants' Party. The new Party directed its attention to the trade union movement.

OBJECT OF THE PARTY.

After the formaton of the Party and prior to the publication of its policy and programme legal advice was taken. That, Mr. Langford James said, showed that at any rate these people thought that their activities might be illegal. If they had embarked on carrying out a programme for ameliorating the condition of poor workers, there would have been no necessity for taking legal advice; but their object was far more dangerous than ordinary persons could imagine. He then showed how the Bombay Party kept itself busy with strikes and with the work of educating labourers on the Communist doctrine.

THE CALCUTTA BODY.

He then passed on to the Calcutta body which was styled the Labour Swarajist Party of Bengal and subsequently changed its name to the Bengal Peasants and Workers' Party, with a party organ named "Ganavani" (voice of the people). The Party was also in touch with the groups at Lahore and Amritsar.

Mr. Langford James had not concluded his address when the Court rose for the day.—A. P.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

RAILWAY STRIKE CONTINUES.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

POONA Feb 6.

The situation of the railway strike continues almost unchanged. The high officers themselves had to do jobs to be done by cabinmen, signallers and others. A meeting of the strikers was held on Tuesday evening under the presidentship of Mr. Abdul Razak. The meeting was again held at night and action of the superior railway [illegible] was condemned by the speakers. The strikers are confident of success and they seem to be determined to continue the strike in spite of all hardships. On the other hand, the Railway station staff is also equally confident and hopes to carry on despite the strike. The passenger-trains are a little late in arrivals and departures. The goods-traffic is sought to be commenced a little and some shunting also was going on in the Poona station yard. The passengers themselves from the city are cautious in leaving their homes, as the rumours of stone-throwing at the trains are thick and as the trains might not start at all or might reach the destinations at very inconvenient times

MUNICIPAL VOTERS.

In almost all wards, the Municipal voters appear to be particularly discontented with the Municipal administration. In the Shanwar Peth a meeting of voters was held and the system of publication of the "Municipal Gazette" was strongly criticised and also the enhancement of the drainage tax which is being increased gradually. It was said that the tax ought to be definite, as it was a sanitation tax and should be enhanced along with the house-tax. One speaker pointed out that such an enhancement was illegal and unwarranted even the rules of the Municipality. The voters in the Sadashiv Peth are much excited over the revision of the house-tax in the Peth. Several meetings protesting against the indiscriminate revision were held and vigorous attempts are being made to send in applications of protest against the revision. There is the time-limit of one month for such applications and the secretaries of the Voters' Union are busy with such protests. It is very opportune that at this very time one of the members of the Municipality, Mr. Patwardhan, has published statistics of the tax proposed to be enhanced and the tax actually enhanced after protests and complaints were received and considered by the Municipality. The figures show how the applications proved useful. In 1939 in all in 17 wards house-tax was revised. The proposals of the Municipality amounted to Rs. 62,0000/- while the protests brought the figure down to 32,000/- He, therefore, requests the house-own-

(Continued in col. 5.)

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

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DETAILS ON PAGE 10.

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